The Bombay Gazette

With Supplement.

No. 10,264—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Thursday.
PERSIA (W.)	3900	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
PEKIN (S.)	3284	500	K. Harvey	9th ,,
ROHILLA	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	16th ,,
ARCADIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th ,,
MIRZAPORE	2686	400	C. G. Perrin	17th ,,
ROKEBY	2932	500	J. Orman	24th ,,
POONA	3130	500		31st ,,
CARTHAGE	2683	500	W. M. Robbie	7th April.
BURMAH	3022	1000	G. F. Cates	14th ,,
ARABIA	3028	500	G. W. Brady	21st ,,
PERA	3479	850	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
PERSIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	4th May.
CLYDE	1100	750	E. St. Edmond	12th ,,
KHIVA	2000	450	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
KIDDERPORE	1162	600	S. D. Shallard	26th ,,

...y's Dock-head, at Mazagon.

...ON, SUEZ, PORTSAID, ...LONDON, BRIN... ...ILLES, by every ...

...RAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, ...ND, ADELAIDE, MEL... ...Y, CALLING AT CEYLON.

...Captains.

...ers are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
...a Sound, Adelaide, Mel...	Rs.	Rs.
...ydney and back (avail...		
...Nine months	600	375
...ne and back (available for two ...	150	75
...Singapore and back do. do.	400	225

...Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.
...A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, ...3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 27th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 3,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 15th April.

F. D. PARKER,
29th Dec., 1881. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt and Italy, the duration of these tickets will be extended to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

QUARANTINE is now STRICTLY ENFORCED at all Egyptian, Italian, and French ports. By the fortnightly Steamers marked L in our advertisement, passengers can only proceed to MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH or LONDON; but by the others which go through the Canal to Alexandria leaving that port with the following Mail, passengers can be booked to VENICE; as the time of Italian quarantine commences from the moment of reaching Brindisi, and expires a few hours after arrival of the Steamer at Venice.

The Steamers are due at Venice every MONDAY at 6 a. m., at Marseilles, TUESDAY, 9 a. m., and London, WEDNESDAY, 2 p. m.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
...Bombay, 16th D... Superinten...

N. B.—Malta and Gibraltar are now free from Quarantine.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 25th and on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and MOCHA.

PASSENGERS RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 100	Including	I Class ..£ 120	Including
II do. .. 80	wines.	II do. 90	wines.
III do. .. 40	Without	III do. 45	Without
	food.		food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-book. All Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

MANILLA, on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa, 1 Class Calais Route, Rs. 95 Brighton Route Rs. 80
12 do. do. 70 do. 50
From Naples, 1 do. do. 115 do. 133
do. do. 105 do. 95
For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste viâ Brindisi.

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA ... Schubarth	1927	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE ... Kosicich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS ... Marussig	2,324	450	8th May.

Rates of Passage money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which will be issued on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste ...	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi ...	100	80	140 0
To Cyprus (via Suez) ...			
Saidi ...	375	295	142 0
To Port Said ...	329	255	135 0
To Suez ...	300	230	122 0
To Aden ...	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doncich, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd February, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 26th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged,—

S.S.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	1882.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. C. Shaw	2,400	300	7th Feby.
WATSON (Iron)	T. Collin	2,700	400	22nd ,,
RYDALL HALL	Lloyd	2,700	400	7th Mar.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	18th ,,

RATE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from uncountry by this line will also be undertaken.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH APRIL.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500.

THE splendid new steel-built screw steamer MERTON HALL, 2,100 Tons, will be despatched as above, and afterwards take her place on the regular line. Her accommodation has been specially arranged with all the recent improvements for the comfort and convenience of passengers and is unsurpassed.

Precise date of sailing will be duly notified hereafter.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents,
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 14, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st February, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 31st January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE,

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd February, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th February, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th January, 1874.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route, from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON have succeeded in putting into operation RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES between BRINDISI and LONDON good for SIX MONTHS.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.
And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms.

Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. It taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

The *pure fresh oil* from the livers of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption, than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or regiminal that has yet been employed.—DR. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins ... Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins ... ,,	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TREACHER & Co.'s
SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices. Rs.	As.
NOBLES Cheroot shape, without straw box of 100	1	12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw ... ,, 100	1	12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw ... ,, 100	1	12
DINDIGULS Cheroot shape, with straw ... ,, 100	2	0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape ... ,, 100	2	0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape ... ,, 100	2	8
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped ... ,, 100	2	9
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape ,, 100	2	8
	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHANGE OF MAIL-DAY.

ON and after the 10th March the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER will be despatched at 5 p.m. on FRIDAY, instead of THURSDAY as at present, during the fair season.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent,
Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

CITY OF BALTIMORE ARRIVED 27TH JANUARY.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Cleared or broken packages must be surveyed before removal, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agent.
Bombay, 27th January, 1882.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

SUBSCRIBERS who have already been connected with the CENTRAL EXCHANGE are hereby informed that the EXCHANGE will be OPEN DAILY on and after MONDAY, the 30th instant, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Sundays excepted.

A. B. CHALMERS, Manager.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a commodious three-storied House in Rampart row, facing the sea, next to Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. formerly occupied by Messrs. Veney and Co. and lately vacated by Sassoon Jacoob David, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
No. 33, Meadow-street. House and Estate Agents.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

COMIC AND HUMOROUS, of all price on hand.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 30, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases: death may occur before the provision is effected; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S WHISKY

Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S WHISKY

Is a pure and wholesome spirit.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S WHISKY,

Recommended to those who enjoy a really good Whisky Pte.

Price Rs. 23 per doz. or Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LAWN-TENNIS and BADMINTON.—HAMILTON'S are the best Courts in Bombay, and the charge is now reduced to eight annas a set. Players to find Balls and Shuttlecocks.

WANTED, a light LANDAU. Address "X. Y." *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by a young ..... Board and Lodgings in a respectable private family. Address "S." *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, TO-DAY at Bennett's Auction, handsome BAY ARAB HORSE, goes in saddle and Harness, owner going home.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's TO-DAY, an English-built DOG-CART in very good order, light and strong, owner leaving Bombay.

GRANT-ROAD HOTEL, under the Superintendence of Mrs. CRANKSHAW. MUSIC and BILLIARDS every EVENING.

UNION PRAYER MEETING at 8-30 p.m. (Local Time), Sunday, 29th instant, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Apollo-bunder. All invited.

FOR SALE, Pony Cart with hood, and roan Deccan Pony (goes well in saddle, harness, &c. Price, Rs. 300. Apply to "J. F." *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, Charentee & Co.'s really good Brandy, three Stars, seven years old. Term Cash. Apply to Cursetjee Jeewajee Mhow, No. 46, Medow-street.

WANTED, a B. A. or F. E. A. as an ASSISTANT MASTER to the Sir C. J. N. Z. Madressa. Apply to Kavasjee Nusserwanjee Kanga, Hon. Secy.

LONDON TIFFIN ROOMS.—This day, Oysters fresh and good. The best Beef Steaks in Bombay. Maccaroni baked. Mrs. STEPHENS, Proprietress.

FOR SALE, Serviceable bay Gulf Arab, 14-3, powerful carriage horse, Rs. 275. Second-hand miniature Brougham Rs. 450. "W.," 111, Harkness Rd., Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE.—WEBSTER'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY, unabridged latest edition, nearly new, in 2 vols., half bound morrocco and cloth, gilt labelled. Price Rs. 15. Apply "A. B." care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a PINAO in thoroughly good order and condition, by F. Penkert, Wieu, worth Rs. 1,000, the property of Mr. DORE, now on his way to Singapore. Price Rs. 450. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Byculla.

ALL former years outdone. 5,38,609 GENUINE SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES sold in 1880. A grand gold medal was awarded to the "Singer" at the Paris Exposition 1878. Buy only the Genuine. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, from the 15th of February to 1st of December next, a furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, commanding a good sea view. Gas and water laid on. Rent, Rs. 260 per month. Apply to "C. E." care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED for the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER COMPANY a few skilled MECHANICAL ELECTRICIANS. Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the offices of the Company, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay, and addressed to the Managing Director.

FOR SALE, a steam LAUNCH built in 1878, 30 feet over all, 7 ft. beam, 3 feet deep, draught 2 ft. 6 coppered fitted with a H. P. high pressure engine, and multitubular boiler of brass. In thorough order, newly painted, and has new fittings, &c. Apply RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

THE HAIR-CUTTING SALOON managed by J. MANOLESCU, No. 3, Meadow-street, Fort.

FINEST AUSTRALIAN BUTTER in tins, containing 2 lbs. at Rs. 1-8 per tin, at J. PEARSE, Appollow Street.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

WANTED, immediately, an experienced EUROPEAN or NATIVE NURSE to attend a quiet, insane lady. Apply to "H.," *Bombay Gazette*.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Billiard-table manufacturers, have every requisite for BILLIARD and Bagatelle Tables at their premises, 18, Marine-street.

FINEST AUSTRALIAN BUTTER in tins, containing 2 lbs. at Rs. 1-8 per tin, at W. J. ESSAI'S Cash Stores, Fort, and Market.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Jehaneer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

HOUSES TO BE LET at Panchgani: Albert, Mary, and Flora cottages, also Hilton Lodge and Prospect house. Furnished. Rent, moderate. Apply to Nasserwanjee Dossabhoy, Mahableshwar.

WEST of INDIA PORTUGUESE GUARANTEED RAILWAY CO.—WANTED, by the Contractors, two good Native BOOK-KEEPERS. Salary Rs. 100 to 150. Apply by letter stating age and experience to Messrs. W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Apollo street.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Good Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PARMESAN CHEESE, in bottles, Eleme Figs and Turkish delight, in tin boxes. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S STOCKS are constantly renewed (*via* the Suez Canal) with the best and freshest Stores from the most renowned European Houses; all the goods are of the same high class, which enables the Management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, and BRAWN.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackarel, Oysters, Pilchards, Prawns, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
GAME and POULTRY—Duck and Peas, and Hare.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, and Mutton.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Cabbage, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk Mixed Nic Nac, Picnic, Water, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET, and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

NEW MATERIALS JUST LANDED.

VISITING COATS.

Blue or Black, Fancy Diagonal Matt and Crape ...Rs. 36 to Rs. 42

FROCK COATS.

Blue or Black, in all the materials now worn ... ...Rs. 42 to Rs. 55

TROUSERS.

A Large Selection of the latest Productions in Cashmere, Angola and Fine Saxony Wool, for General or Special wear ...Rs. 19 to Rs. 22

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for ready-money.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS. BOMBAY.

First Prize GOLD MEDAL obtained at the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, for "Extracts of Meat and Nutritious Preparations generally."

Pint and a Half of Nutritious Soup for 2d.

KOPF'S CONSOLIDATED SOUPS

FOR THE MILLION.
Should be in every Household.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST EVER BROUGHT OUT.

KOPF'S ERBSWURST or PEA SOUP.	KOPF'S GREEN PEA.
KOPF'S HOTCH POTCH.	KOPF'S MULLAGATAWNY.
KOPF'S SCOTCH BROTH.	KOPF'S LENTIL.

KOPF'S CONSOLIDATED VEGETABLES.

KOPF'S CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA.

"They leave all other forms of prepared Soups and Foods centuries behind."—Capt. CAMERON, C.B., D.C.L., R. N.

KOPF'S EXTRACT OF MEAT AND COMPRESSED FOOD COMPANY, LIMITED,
Offices: 46, Cannon-street, E. C.
Factory: 28, Hearn-street, London, E. C.

ASK FOR KOPF'S

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
W. J. ESSAI.
Bombay Purveying and General Provision, Cash Stores, Forbes-street and Meadows-street, Fort.
BRANCH.—Opposite Crawford Market, 8, Esplanade Cross-road.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR INDIA.

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,

Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut.....Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case..... ,, 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £250,000

SOLE PATENTEES FOR INDIA OF THE BRUSH AND LANE FOX SYSTEMS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

DIRECTORS.
ERNEST NOEL, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
GENERAL HENRY DYETT ABBOTT, C.B.
ALEXANDER McARTHUR, Esq., M.P.
LATIMER CLARK, Esq., M.I.C.E.
MAJOR CHARLES H. STRUTT, Managing Director.
JAMES PENDER, Esq.
BANKERS.
Messrs. GLYNN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., London.
ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND—Edinburgh.
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON and CHINA.
OFFICES.
33 A, Old Broad-street, E. C.
Eldon-road, Bombay.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to give estimates and execute orders for the supply of Machinery and Lamps upon the BRUSH SYSTEM for lighting Roads, Streets, Gardens, Railway Stations, Docks, Warehouses, Factories, Barracks, Halls, &c., or upon the LANE FOX INCANDESCENT SYSTEM for lighting the interiors of Palaces, Clubs, Hotels, Mess-rooms, Bungalows, Private Houses, Business Offices, &c., by lamps of Ten Candle Power, and upwards.

By the Brush System any number of lights from 1 to 40, each of 2,000 candle power, or any number from 1 to 12, each of 6,000 candle power, or a single light of 50,000 or more candle power, can be produced from one dynamo-machine. The connecting wires may be extended over circuits of many miles, and a great economy is effected by this method of lighting.

The following is a selection from the list of prominent places in Great Britain at which the Brush Electric Light is now in use :—

THE ADMIRALTY.	RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY.	ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.
WOOLWICH ARSENAL.	CITY OF LONDON (BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE TO CHEAPSIDE).	ALEXANDRA PALACE.
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT (CLOCK TOWER).	SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.	GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.	GENERAL POST OFFICE.	GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.
SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.	CITY OF EDINBURGH	COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.
BOLCKOW, VAUGHAN & CO.	PRINCES-STREET.	MAUDSLAY, SON, AND FIELD.
BASS AND CO. (BURTON-ON-TRENT).		

The Company will also receive applications for concessions and licenses under both systems for Cities and Districts in India.

Agencies will be Established in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

All enquiries to be addressed to the Managing Director at the Temporary Offices of the Company in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
SATURDAY, 28TH JANUARY,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME,
THE FORTY THIEVES;
OR
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA,
AND
THE POLISHED ROBBER
OF
THE ENCHANTED CAVERN.

Characters by Mr. F. Mercer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mr. R. O'Brien, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Emma Markham, &c.

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY including the GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION Designed and executed by HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.

The new overture and incidental music composed and arranged by MR. DUDLEY WYATT.

HARLEQUINADE.

Clown.	Little Tom Gillespie.
Pantaloon.	Mr. H. Brooks.
Policeman Ex Wise Head.	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Harlequin a la Watteau.	Miss Kate Thoburn.
Columbine.	Miss Emma Markham.

N. B.—There will be a short intermission after Scene 3.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Rs. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p.m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. F. MERRER.
BUSINESS MANAGER ..... Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, is REMOVED to No. 5, Church Gate Street, first floor.

LOUIS PENNY,
Engineer and Manager.

WARRANTED
18-CARAT
GOLD ALBERT CHAINS
OF
FULL SIZE.
Suitable for Presentation.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English oil of Lavender combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and ...

Price per bottle Rs. 1-8.

"LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart row, Bombay.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

NEW CRETONNES—HIGH-ART STYLES.
Re. 1-0, Re. 1-4, Re. 1-8, Re. 1-12, Rs. 2-0 per yard.

CREAM LACE CURTAINS.
Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15-0, Rs. 20-0 per pair.

WHITE LACE CURTAINS.
Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15-0, Rs. 18-0, Rs. 20-0, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25-0 per pair.

WHITE LENO CURTAINS.
Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15-0, Rs. 20-0, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25-0 per pair.

TAPESTRY CURTAINS
For Windows, Doorways, Archways ...
Rs. 15-0 each; Rs. 30-0 per pair.

CURTAIN HOLDERS.
Plain Maroon, Crimson,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.

THERE is no much alteration in the Bank of England returns published yesterday. There is a small increase in the Reserve of Notes and in the amount of bills discounted, and a small decrease in the stock of Bullion. The proportion of Reserve to Liabilities had, however, improved a point or two to 39 per cent. There had been another withdrawal of gold for France to the extent of £150,000 and evidently the state of financial matters in Paris is looked on with some apprehension in London; and notwithstanding the favourable returns of the Bank money seems to tend to get dearer.

3 per cent. Rentes Paper is quoted ¼ better, but other Government stocks of all kinds are unaltered. Here the market for Government loans is decidedly better, and a large amount of a per cent. has to-day changed hands at 100¾, and we close firm at that rate. In the general stock market, there is but little change. It is fairly steady all round. Some shares have changed hands at a little above and some a little under our yesterday's quotations, but there are no alterations of any great importance.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Market is reported firm, sales 8,000 bales, but spot quotations are unaltered. The general market, however, seems to have been a shade more active. Good Broach, March shipment, is quoted again 6¾-32d, and Good Oomras January-February shipment 5¾d. which is 1-32 and 1-16 over yesterday's rates. Fully Good Fair Oomras we also give the same as on the 24th viz., 5d. The New York accounts also quote a little higher, viz. 12 cts. for Ready and 12.05 for April, and the receipts are again very light, only 12,000 bales. We have consequently had a better market here to-day, and sellers have put up their prices Re. 2 all round. It has, to a great extent, however, stopped business and buyers will not as a rule give more than one rupee advance on yesterday's rates.

EXCHANGE.—Not much business has been done during the day, but rates are fully firm. Indeed, in some positions we slightly advance the quotations we gave on Thursday, as will be seen from our detailed rates below. A little was done for forward delivery, 3 months' credits for April and May, at 1s. 8 15-16d.; but the buyers would only take a limited amount at that rate.

We give current quotations as follows :—

	Telegraph.	Demand.	3 months' sight.	4 months' sight.
Banks	1s. 8 3-32d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 3-8d.	1s. 8 7-16d.
	8 months' sight.		6 months sight.	
Credits	1 8 1-16	1 7-32	1 8 23-32	
Documents	1 8 1-32		1 8 25-32	
Francs			2171	

FREIGHTS.—There has been a good demand for steam tonnage for Liverpool at current rates, especially on the part of natives who have taken up a good many orders during the day. For Foreign Ports also there has been a fair business, at about our old quotations. The s. s. Chrysolite has made further engagements for Trieste and Venice, March shipment at 45 ; and the s. s. Sportsman has given out a fair amount of orders for Genoa and Marseilles, February shipment also at 45, Freight in both ases payable at 2 shillings exchange.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sahara, 1,288 tons, Captain J. Gill, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Stanmore, 1,250 tons, Captain T. H. Jenning, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gorlong, 1,139 tons, Captain W. J. Webber, will sail to-day for China &c., with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Assam, 1,675 tons, Captain G. W. Brady, will sail to-day for Australia, &c., with Australian mail and general cargo.

THE steamer Parkland, 1,183 tons, Captain J. H. Tyne, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Jones, Mr. Demotrie and Mr. Tatarachi.

THE steamer St. Albans, 1,315 tons, Captain S. Campbell, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Suez, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steamer Silverdale, 1,477 tons, Captain P. Martell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (24th Dec.), with a cargo of 2,205 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain T. Johnston, sailed yesterday for Kathiwar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following pas-sengers :—Col. Utterson, Mr. B. J. Damania, and 191 flock.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Daphne, 1,395 tons, Captain G. Doncich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (31st January), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. N. Habibech, Mr. Kanaly, Mr. G. Barnes, Captain T. Lowrent, and Mr. Wilson and daughter.

THE Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore, 1,505 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Miss Hayden, Major and Mrs. Rowlandson, Mr. H. E. P. Thomas and two children, Mr. Lambert, Miss Spencer, Miss E. Ewart, Mr. W. Cooper, Major and Mrs. Pendergast Mrs Wapshire and two children, Mrs. Ward, and Mr. W. A. Pearson.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur, 2,130 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China mail, general cargo and the following passengers :—From Shanghai, Mr. R. Baugh. From Hongkong :—Mr. D. Moorman, Mr. P. Dhurmsey, Mr. C. Peerbhoy, and Mr. E. Cowasjee. From Penang,—Mr. P. Parr. From Melbourne,—Rev. S. S. Allnutt, and Dr. and Mrs. Nicholson and three children. From Galle,—Miss Sisson, Miss Wheeler, and Mr. A. W. Lyon.

DEPARTURE OF CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bangalore, 1,909 tons, Captain C. Fraser, will sail to-day for China, &c., with China mail and the cargo of 953½ chests opium and general, and the following passengers :—For Hongkong, Mr. Fitzpatrick and Lady, William Hayes.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
26	St. Albans (s)	Campbell	Suez.
27	Silverdale (s)	Martell	Cardiff, Dec. 24.
	H. M. S. Crocodile	Cardale (c)	Portsmouth, Dec. 28.
	Gulf of Salonica (s)	Ryan	Liverpool, Dec. 29.
	Peshawur (s)	Baker	Shanghai, Jan. 14.
	Daphne (s)	Doncich	Trieste, Jan. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
27	Ebenezer	Sorenson	Calcutta.
	Flourdelys	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Salamatty	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Tasmania (s)	Hamilton	Liverpool.
	Stanmore (s)	Jenning	Marseilles.
	Sahara (s)	Gill	Liverpool.
	Parkland (s)	Tyne	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bangalore, Fraser, to China, &c.

Steamer Asama Maru, Brady, to Australia, &c.

Steamer Gorlong, Webber, to China, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer S. Albans, to Liverpool.

Steamer Bretton Hall, to Liverpool via Malta.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

2 Tibre (s) ..... De Temple ..... Calcutta Jan. 16.
Surrey (s) ..... Bacon ..... Cardiff, Dec. 10.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 27.—Ship Penobscot and a ship showed Q. C. J. S.)

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s)—21 packages earthenware, Mahamed Ebrau ; 2 casks paint, Nazarally Sumnally and Co ; 50 cases whiskey, Mr. Cooper and Co ; 16 packages earthenwa e, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

Assam (s)—8 cases paper, Abdoolally Meya Saheb Surufdeen.

Coriolanus (s)—10 qr. casks wine, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

Bretton Hall (s)—5 cases dye and 106 bags Iron nails, Mr. Macdonald ; 5 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam ; 50 cases matches, Nabobkhoy Mahamedally ; 100 bags refined, Abboobhoosain Heptoola and Co ; 100 bags refined, Esmailjee Allibhoy ; 10 cases cochineal, Koober Khoosal ; 6 cases dye, Rattonsee Jeevraz.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—20 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Marlborough (s)—100 cases brandy, Treacher and Co ; 17 boxes brandy, H. P. Parr ; 10 boxes brandy, David Sassoon and Co ; 3 qr. casks claret and 12 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Hormusjee Bottlewala ; 40 boxes brandy, 130 boxes and 2 hogsheads claret, B. and A. Hormusjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 20.

Mackenzie, Lieutenant, 15th Madras N. I., from sick leave from England.

Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel, Corps of Guide, from leave from England.

Grant, Surgeon-Major, from leave, from England.

Dorrell, Lieutenant, 13th Hussars, from leave, from England.

Gordon, Major, 4th Sikhs, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 1.

Sanford, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Quarter Master General, on leave, to England.

JANUARY 27.

Fox, on Surgeon-Major, on leave, to Poona.

Mackenzie, Lieutenant, 15th Madras N. I., to join, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDG. W. S. HEWETT, R. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 28.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day (Saturday), the 28th instant, at the Drill Hall, at 5-30 p.m. (Madras time). Red uniform with helmet, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members are reminded that this is the last Saturday in the month, and that they are, therefore, expected to attend. Those who are unable to do so should either apply for leave or furnish a medical certificate as for the annual inspection parade. Members' subscriptions will be supplied with tram tickets at Rs. 15, Girgaum, Grant-road and Colaba. As the annual inspection will take place shortly, it is hoped that all members will do their utmost to attend regularly for the remaining Saturday parades prior to the inspection.

By order, H. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873).

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody, who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, nausea, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and gentle in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s/1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

DR. A. MENISTS

CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.

Pamphlets free on application.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements with a duly CERTIFICATED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, of Moorfield's Hospital, London, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to attend daily for consultation at their establishment between the hours of 4 p.m. and 4 p.m.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)

BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil applicants who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL the Hon'ble A. E. HARDINGE, Commander-in-Chief, Honorary Colonel of the Corps.

THE ANNUAL FANCY-DRESS BALL will be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, 3rd February

PRESIDENT :
MAJOR THE HON'BLE ATTLETON H. BAYLEY.

COMMITTEE.

CAPT. PROUDFOOT, ADJT.
CAPT. TENNENT, R. V. R.
LIEUTENANT ROSS, R. V. R.
LIEUTENANT ANDERSON, R. V. R.
QUARTER-MASTER SOUNDY, R. V. R.
COLOR SERGT. GEORGE, R. V. R.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. KEMP and Co. and SOUNDY and Co.

Volunteer Single Ticket	Rs. 8
Volunteer and Two Ladies	" 10
Non-volunteer Single Ticket	" 10
Non-volunteer and Two Ladies	" 12
Extra Ladies' Ticket	" 5

W. M. TENNENT, Hony. Secy.
A. H. ANDERSON, Hony. Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

MANY residents in the remoter parts of the Mofussil who are unable to meet the charge for a daily newspaper have asked us to issue a bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* at a price within the reach of every one.

We have made arrangements, accordingly, to issue from the 1st of February next, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, a full-sized sheet containing all the literary matter and political and general news and telegrams which have appeared in the three previous issues of our daily paper.

The price has been fixed at Re. 1 per mensem or Rs. 12 per annum, a rate which will bring a political bi-weekly journal of the highest class within the reach of even the most modest incomes.

Advertisements intended for the bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* should be sent into the office before 3 o'clock on the day previous to publication.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Monthly	Re. 1	Half Yearly	Rs. 6
Quarterly	Rs. 3	Annually	" 12

Postage to Mofussil Subscribers annas 4 per month.

Payment strictly in advance.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

THORNTON—January 27th, at Bombay, Charlotte Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. W. G. Thornton, Telegraph Master, Government Telegraph Department. Deolalee Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALL—January 22nd, at Umballa, the wife of Harry Ball, of a son.

FISHER—January 21st, at Monghyr, the wife of T. R. Fisher, of a son.

HUDSON—January 25th, at Allahabad, the wife of Colonel J. Hudson, C. B., 23d Regiment B. N. I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HILL—TURNBULL—January 21st, at Calcutta, Robert B. Hill, to Mary, daughter of the late Dugald Broughton Turnbull.

DEATH.

JONES—January 15th, at Saharanpore, Lavinia Dorothy, the beloved wife of Mr. W. Jones, Foreman, Locomotive Department, S. P. and D. Railway, aged 37.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

THE Chief Commissioner of British Burmah lately caused it to be made known to one of the officers under him, that owing to the irregular domestic relations into which that officer has entered and in which he lives, he need expect no further promotion. This action of the Chief Commissioner is one which will be viewed very differently by different men. It may sometimes be that men whose own private lives are spotless, and who themselves would loathe the idea of forming an illicit connection, will hold that the action of the authorities is wrong. On the other hand, it does not follow that those are right who think lightly of such matters, and who hold that, as long as a man performs his public duties, Government have no right to inquire into his private life, far less to punish him for what he permits himself inside his own house. Hundreds of instances may be quoted from the history of States, from ancient down to modern times, to show that good rulers have been evil livers in this way. But if it may be easy to point now and then to instances in which no apparent evil resulted, it is a fair reply that the effects of evil-doing are not always to be seen at once. Making the fullest allowance for the fact that in old days public opinion did not condemn the practice, and that in a state of things like that which existed in Greece, the *hetaira* were the only educated and cultivated women, the only real companions of the other sex with whom men of intellect could associate, Mr. Lecky in his history of morals has shown that the results were bad. The old Greeks cannot be taken as safe guides in such affairs. Who that has a fair knowledge of the history of our own land within the last two hundred years can fail to see how much harm has been worked by the back-stairs influence and low petty intrigues of mistresses and their dependents, or by the daring scorn of authority by high spirited women who made rulers of the State and public men bend to their imperious will. And what more unedifying spectacle can be conceived than that which passed before the eyes of those who stood around the dying bed of the wife of George II. The Queen, who all her life had knowingly closed her eyes to the repeated infidelities of her husband, sanctioning even the presence of his mistresses in her apartments, with the view of retaining the intellectual and political influence over him which she exercised throughout, strangely enough recommended him to console himself by a second marriage. "*Jamais ! jamais !*" was the reply of the weeping King, "*j'aurai des maîtresses.*" This was an extreme case of the depths to which a mind inured to sensuality can descend, but it is only a vivid setting forth of the results to which it always tends ; and, assuredly, no man, let him be as different as possible in other respects from the Hanoverian who then occupied the English throne, is anything but the weaker and the worse in his public capacity for indulgence in this particular vice. Although, even now, in England leading men may still form such temporary connections, it avails little to quote them as excuses for the practice in India. Out here if a man in a public capacity is known to form illicit connections with the women of the country, he at once becomes a mark for the intriguers of all classes. Many natives do not condemn him on moral grounds, but they know that he is condemned by his fellow-countrymen, and so by all natives he comes to be held in lower estimation. They know too that he has laid himself open to influences which they are adepts at working for their own advantage, and they will ere long approach him with proposals which they would not have dared to breathe to him before, and he, by reason of the distinctly lowet sphere into which he has cast himself, becomes more and more predisposed to take a lower view of his duties and of the feelings which should actuate an English gentleman in both his public and his private capacity.

It is true that the public welfare and the public good are not necessarily affected even if the motives that lead men who administer the laws cannot always be justified, provided that the laws and the administration of them are good ; for "security, the virtue of a State," is not endangered by the exhibition of selfish passions and principles on the part of the rulers. But the case of a scandal like that before us, and all that it involves, is widely different. While a Government may try to look impartially at all men and cannot directly interfere with the private, even if scandalous, lives of its servants, it must, if it is to do its duty, consider how such lives practically help or injure the end for which Governments exist, —that is, to form and keep such a society "in which each one uniting with the whole shall yet obey himself only and remain as free as before." This is Rousseau's perfect definition of the purpose of a legitimate Government. When, therefore, an individual, far more one of its own servants, has by his own act, bound himself by fetters to others and those distinctly lower than himself, he is no longer free, he is no longer in healthy union with the society he is paid to uphold ; he cannot carry out his duties as faithfully as he otherwise might ; and his employers have a perfect right to tell him that, unless he alters his private life, he must indirectly suffer in his public life. Thus without discussing the question on what are ordinarily called moral grounds, or on the distinctly higher ground of Christianity, we think that the action of the Chief Commissioner is right.

A TELEGRAM we publish in another column announces the defeat and resignation of the Gambetta ministry in France. This ridiculous collapse of the so-called "Grand Ministère," although it would have been regarded as grotesquely impossible a couple of months ago, has for a few weeks been imminent. A few days ago we anticipated M. Gambetta's resignation as the probable outcome of the crisis, and the result verifies our opinion. It is almost impossible to realise the fact that the long-looked for premiership of M. Gambetta has eventuated in a pitiable fiasco. It is now too evident that the ex-dictator has overstrained his influence. From his safe eminence in the Palais Bourbon he strove to wield the reality of power without incurring its responsibilities. His residence was the centre of political intrigue. Again and again were ministers overthrown for no other reason than that [illegible] M. Gambetta that they should remain in office. As each discredited minister fell before the attacks of the lieutenants of the redoubtable President of the Chamber, he sullenly retreated to the back benches and bided his time. As this phalanx of discontent grew stronger and stronger M. Gambetta's arrogance became more and more intolerable. At last the time came when he was compelled to emerge from his cloud, and expose himself to the fierce tempests that had wrecked so many eminent Republican leaders. Looking back over the lengthy list of Presidents of the Council since the war, there is not one who has fallen so ignominiously as M. Gambetta. The Duke de Broglie, M. Buffet, M. Jules Simon, M. Waddington, and M. Jules Ferry, were severally forced from office under trying circumstances, but each made a bold fight for it, and could lay his hand on his heart and say "*Tout est perdu fors l'honneur.*" M. Gambetta, on the contrary, after staggering wildly for a few months on the eminence of power, has helplessly succumbed. It is difficult, at first sight, to account for such a signal discomfiture. It is due to many and widely different causes. The decline of M. Gambetta's prestige may be traced to his inexcusable behaviour towards M. de Freycinet. In that matter there is the first evidence that he was miscalculating his authority. The error became patent when, contrary to the experience of previous ministers, M. de Freycinet actually gained influence and authority by retiring from office. The influential position of the Senator for Paris was strengthened by his singularly moderate and sagacious policy in opposition. It was soon evident that every Republican leader would have to reckon with him. M. Gambetta recognised this, and by divers curious expedients sought to make M. de Freycinet his Minister for War. The attempt was unsuccessful, and the decision of M. de Freycinet decided the hesitation of M. Leon Say against M. Gambetta. The new Prime Minister, therefore, saw himself abandoned by the experienced chiefs of the various sections of the Republican party. These had resolved, in fact, to allow the Premier *malgré lui* to "simmer in his own gravy."

Driven to a corner in the construction of his Cabinet, M. Gambetta, with a sort of cynical humour, formed the now famous Cabinet *des jeunes aspirants*. The result has been disastrous. Doubtful friends and positive foes were at once driven to opposition when men like M. Paul Bert, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and M. Allain-Targe took their places on the Ministerial benches. From the first their inexperience, rashness, and incapacity were manifest. The whimsical creation of new ministries was the first blow to M. Gambetta. The bumptiousness of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the evil influence of M. Paul Bert, and the ignorance of M. Allain-Targe, daily sapped the vigour of the Ministry. Minor appointments were even more unsatisfactory, and in his isolation M. Gambetta began to realise the necessity of making terms with the responsible members of the Republican party. He evidently hoped to gather strength by reconstructing his Cabinet. The well-informed correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on January 3, says "President Grévy, before the old year had expired, said that in his opinion the Cabinet had not three months' life before it. He did not explain his reasons for making this prediction. Since M. Weiss has been named to succeed Baron de Courcel, the President has reduced by a half the term of probable existence. Whether this forecast has or has not been repeated to M. Gambetta I am unable to say. But I am assured that the head of the Cabinet is resolved to take destiny by the forelock and create very shortly an entirely new Government. Overtures, or rather offers, have been made to MM. de Freycinet and Leon Say ; and MM. de Marcere and Teisserenc de Bort expect to be sent for. A few evenings back I was told that the retirement of M. Paul Bert was to be soon expected. I asked why. The answer was, 'Il a fait des bêtises.' 'Mais lesquelles ?' 'Il a fait un Vatican la partie trop belle pour M. de Bismarck.' I observed that M. Paul Bert was the most intimate friend in the Ministry of Gambetta, and, apart from all political motives, his first friend. Because of his friendship precisely, the reply was, the sacrifice of his resignation will be demanded."

The opportunity of introducing fresh blood was denied him. The subordinate appointments were even more damaging than the higher. To conciliate the Duke de Broglie General Campenon made General Miribel his chief of the staff. The elevation to the head of the Executive Department of the army of the man who as chief of the staff to Marshal Macmahon actually drew the plans for a *coup d'etat* against the Republic after May 16th, scandalised the Constitutional party. At the eleventh hour he made matters worse by making an ex-Orleanist and Bonapartist trimmer, Mr. Weiss, Director of the Foreign Office. With a situation complicated, a Cabinet weakened, and followers mutinous, M. Gambetta had the hardihood to introduce his bill for revising the Constitution. The effort was worthy of his reputation for courage, but it was suicide. On the question of revision M. Gambetta did not show in a favourable light. When he was cajoling the Senate to pass the *scrutin de liste* Bill and enable him to become Grand Elector of France, he went down to Cahors and deprecated interference with the Senate. But no sooner had the Upper Chamber rejected the measure than he ate up all his fine talk about the natural evolution of bodies, and went to Belleville to attack the Senate and the existing Constitution. His rebuff at Belleville need not be recalled. The revision of the Constitution which has just been rejected by the Chamber by such an overwhelming majority originated in the vanity and personal ambition of the Prime Minister. It has failed simply because M. Gambetta's personal power was no longer sufficient to overcome the patriotic conscience of the Deputies. In one sense we regret that France is again disappointed in her desire for a durable Government, but on the other hand we are not sorry that a Cabinet, which relied wholly for its strength on the personal authority of one man, should have failed to come up to national requirements. Whomsoever may be called to the aid of the President of the Republic, be it M. de Freycinet as we hope, or M. Clemenceau, we trust that the principles of Parliamentary and Constitutional Government will not again be overstrained either by a Cæsar or a demagogue.

We are able to state on unquestionable authority that the re-imposition of the income-tax will form no feature of the forthcoming Budget. The prevalent rumours with regard to the Budget must be received with some degree of caution.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 6.

THE negotiations for the new commercial treaty with France were opened on Saturday and almost immediately adjourned. Is or is not this a good sign ?—is the question. If you are to believe some of the Paris correspondents of the London and provincial papers, the negotiations are really broken off, and there is nothing more to be done. This is the pleasant announcement made to anxious Lancashire on the first business day in the new year by the Paris correspondents of its principal journals. On the other hand, the Paris correspondents of two London newspapers, the *Times* and the *Daily Telegraph*, said that the negotiations were only adjourned to allow time for a further examination of the various categories. Sir Charles Dilke at once returned to London—that is beyond doubt—and two other representatives of English interests, of much inferior rank, were left to look after matters. The truth I believe to be that both versions can be reconciled. The discussion has not been formally broken off, but the explanations exchanged show that the postponement to a later date will be fruitless in enabling the Governments to arrange a satisfactory treaty, unless meanwhile one side or the other should agree to several most improbable concessions. The position is just this. Our manufacturers want better terms for English goods than those in the expiring treaty. Our Government would be content with as favourable terms ; the French Protectionists who really control the Government and the Chambers, want worse terms, that is higher duties. The conversion from *ad valorem* duties under the expiring Treaty to specific duties as now proposed will give the French Protectionists a very high tariff, and the difficulty occasioned by the minute divisions and subdivisions of the various categories will practically amount to a further enhancement. Accordingly, our Government insists, as a minimum on specific duties whose actual incidence shall not be higher than the old tariff. The new French Minister of Commerce had prepared certain tables showing what he thought would be fair equivalents in specific duties of the *ad valorem* scale, particularly applicable to cottons and woollens, but when these were submitted to the English representatives they were pronounced quite inadequate to our claims ; and as cottons and woollens are the great points to be settled, this obstacle seemed insurmountable. The question was, could the Minister hold out any hope of better terms since our delegates had reached their limits of concession ? The answer to this inquiry is simple. M. Gambetta cannot afford to have a treaty of his arranging thrown out by the Chambers, as would very likely be the case if it was more favourable to England than the tariff formulated by his Minister of Commerce, and he, therefore, dare not give way. Our Government, although most anxious to see the treaty concluded in time for the Queen's speech, also dare not give way, for our Chambers of Commerce would repudiate the bargain. They, indeed, want to go even further than Mr. Gladstone, or Sir Charles Dilke would go. So there is, to all appearance, a complete dead-lock. I cannot profess to estimate how it will end. So far my calculations are a little put out, for I have all along believed that Mr. Gladstone's Government, sooner than face Parliament with the confession that they had failed to make a treaty, would patch one up somehow, and trust to minor gains in one quarter or category to make up for serious losses in another. Even now, unpromising as things look, I am not disposed quite to give up my theory at least for a week or two. To the French it is unsatisfactory to have no treaty at all, and they will probably, if they find our negotiators stiff, make renewed overtures of a more favourable character. In that case Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would embrace the opportunity, for their eagerness to conclude an arrangement can scarcely be exceeded. To some extent this is due to the fulsome flattery of their own injudicious friends who have been saying ever since the last General Election and before it, that a Gladstone Government was the only one which could conduct with success the commercial business of the country, and secure favourable treaties with foreign Powers. With France in particular wonders were to be achieved by Sir Charles Dilke's friendship with M. Gambetta. It is difficult to say how much of all this nonsense those who talked it really believed, but Mr. Gladstone, in the pride of success as both Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, encouraged the talk by his supplementary Budget for dealing with the wine duties, which he took power to modify so as to secure commercial treaty with France. It is extremely painful to disappoint all these fond hopes, and therefore it is really urgent to manage some kind of treaty. There is, I believe, a chance that next week the question will be discussed in the French Chambers, which may authorise Gambetta to offer more liberal terms to England. The whole position, however, is most peculiar, for the real power rests with the Protectionists in France, a party very numerous, determined, and closely connected together. Take the following instance of their doings. Last week a deputation from the great woollen manufacturing town of Elbœuf was sent to wait on the Minister of Commerce with the object of remonstrating against any sacrifice of French interests to England. The Minister did not receive them, but asked for their views in writing. This step was at once taken both here and in France as a favourable symptom, in so far as the chances of a treaty with England were concerned. But mark what followed ! Elbœuf rose as one man. The Mayor and Council called a meeting of the townspeople, the result of which was a petition praying in the name of the whole working population that the Government would deviate as little as possible from the *tarif general*, which, let me tell you, is about 24 per cent. *higher* on the average than the terms which have been as good as offered to our Government, but which we do not think good enough to accept. If that is not good enough, what chance is there of our accepting the *tarif general* as the Elbœuf people desire ? This petition was signed by 60,000 men, the whole working population of the town, and similar petitions were got up and forwarded at once from Rheims, Sedan, Roubaix, Roubaix, Vienne and other places. Thus the full strength of the Protectionist party in France is brought to bear by the most direct form of pressure on their Government, while in England we confine ourselves to discussions in Chambers of Commerce and to platitudinous essays in favour of free trade in the abstract. How can the French legislature be expected to go head against the opinion of its constituents thus strongly expressed ? It is democratic, and democracies are always Protectionist.

On this subject, a writer in one of the Manchester newspapers makes a remark ingenuous by true British common sense, and yet almost original, though to the least good. He starts from the position that the French people do not know that it is out of their pockets any increased duties must come, and he thinks that the best way to enlighten them as to the real meaning of protection would be the following. He takes the case of cotton yarns, and suggests that every firm doing a direct trade with France should immediately instruct all their French agents to inform their customers that unless they make an effective protest at once, the cost of the English yarns which they use will be increased on the 8th February next by an addition of 24 per cent to the present high duties. This is the sort of suggestion to be made by a man who cannot imagine that any one else can continue impervious to the train of reasoning which has converted himself. For of course the Frenchman's answer to any such threat is perfectly obvious. A manufacturer who uses English yarns would be told that if French spinners were protected they would produce for him much cheaper ; and not only so, but he, protected by the same law, would be able to get higher prices for his goods. The fallacy of this protection all round is, of course, transparent enough to Englishmen, but fallacies are of the essence of all protection, and yet the policy flourishes.

The Oldham people, being dissatisfied with Liverpool habits and prices, have been trying to purchase cotton elsewhere, and have made their first essay in Bremen. It seems to have been quite successful. Some of the limited liability spinning companies finding that a class of cotton which they wanted was not so plentiful in Liverpool or so acceptable in price, determined upon trying the German port, to which large consignments of cotton are made. Buyers were sent over, and it was found that the samples were of fair quality. Considerable purchases were made, one company alone buying 400 bales. The cotton was sent to Oldham *via* Hull, and it is stated that, including the extra carriage, the cost is about ¼ per lb. below what the same quality would have stood at if got in Liverpool. This is the first purchase in Bremen, but cotton has been bought before at Havre. One strong recommendation of the cotton thus bought is stated to be that it is quite dry. I question, however, if we shall hear much more of ventures of this sort. There is, just at present, a certain degree of soreness between buyers at places like Oldham and the Liverpool cotton brokers who are accused of helping those wicked men that get up "corners," and when a chance occurs of spoiling the brokers it is eagerly seized. But, of course, the latter will take very good care not to let themselves be cut out by Continental dealers, and Oldham will not, for all its dislike to Liverpool, pay 1-16 per lb. more at Bremen than the current Liverpool price.

These same Oldham spinning companies are, however, dividing large profits just now, "corners" and dirty cotton notwithstanding. The reports issued for last quarter announce dividends ranging from 12 up to 18 per cent. Fair allowances, too, seem to be made for depreciation. If such are the profits of joint stock companies which have to pay boards of directors, expenses of management, and interest on debenture capital certainly exceeding any equivalent sort of charges by private spinners, what must be the fortunes made by the latter, and how can one be surprised that no sooner does business improve than the operatives ask for an advance in wages ? There is no secret about the working of the limited liability company, and many working-men are small share-holders in them, so that they have at once a motive and an argument for claiming higher wages.

No further light has been thrown on the vexed question of the United States cotton crop of the current year, but in Manchester no one seems to believe in less than 6 or 6¼ million bales ; and if the larger estimates should prove, correct it is thought the price of cotton will decline at least ¼ or even ½ per lb. This is the Manchester view, but certainly not mine.

A bad failure which has involved one or two others is reported from Bordeaux, namely, that of Le Fils de J. J. Pignecan and Co., bankers of fair standing. They issued a circular stating that they had been brought down by the suspension of Robert and Charriol of Calcutta, and J. A. Charriol of Bordeaux, but that they hoped to make proposals which would enable payment of all their debts in full to be secured. The further fact has been announced that Mr. Charriol has absconded, and that a warrant has been issued for his apprehension. The liabilities of this Bordeaux-Calcutta house are estimated at 15 millions francs, £600,000. It is impossible at present to say whether this catastrophe will have far-reaching consequences or not. Some persons fear that it will, while the more general belief is that business is, on the whole, sound in France, and that no great dangers are in prospect. On the other hand, it must be remembered that speculation on all the French Bourses has run to a frightful height, and if the Bordeaux firms who have failed were brought down by Bourse losses, others may easily follow, which would lead to a collapse in the inflated prices of many securities, and then to considerable ruin all round. That there has also been too much speculation in such articles of produce as coffee, rice, and sugar, is certain, but not to the extent of the Bourse mania.

The statistics of the yearly import of wool, show that the total number of bales from all quarters during the year 1881 was 1,643,000 as against that of 1,530,128 bales in 1880 ; the proportion of East Indian and Persian being 11,581 bales against 23,902 bales. The import of Liverpool was 152,038 bales against 217,410 bales in 1883, the number of East Indian and Persian being 72,608 against 88,724 bales.

The London banks are declaring very good dividends this week, but in no case of any importance are they higher than last year's rates at the same time. This is in strict conformity with what might have been expected. The banks are all understood to have done during the half-year a safe and steady business, and to have kept up to the previous period, but not to have exceeded it. Of course, it is not the bill discounting or ordinary trade that enables them to pay high dividends.

If they depended upon this then those half years when trade is very dull, as was the case in 1878 and 1879, would see the dividends correspondingly reduced, which has never happened. The fact is that the most profitable and constant employment for the surplus money of banks is now to be found on the Stock Exchange. There it has always been easy to obtain Rs. 4, 5 or 6 per cent. for advances lent from fortnight to fortnight on the security of excellent stocks with an ample margin, and naturally enough banks did not refuse this business. Why should they ? It is safe and lucrative, and if it stimulates speculation that is no business of theirs.

THE LIFE OF A BENGAL CIVILIAN

IT is rarely that an autobiographer realises the difficulty of his undertaking, and it is well that he should not, for otherwise there would be no autobiography, and invaluable sources of information would be lost to history and literature. It is the natural tendency of autobiographers to misunderstand the relative value of the materials at their command, and therefore it is that unless they are sufficiently well-advised to submit their work to the independent revision of a careful editor, they write much that is quite unreadable to the public, and supply only mines of knowledge and incident, from which more skilful writers draw at leisure. It is perhaps excusable that one should dwell with affectionate, if tedious, verbosity over an incident, which may be treasured in fond remembrance by the writer, and yet devoid of any interest to the general reader. Macaulay has said of Madame D'Arblay's works that, to "read the Diary is a pleasure ; to read the Memoirs will always be a task." The same remark applies to the two departments of autobiography. The charm of a diary lies in that it is not alone a record of inc

[illegible] out to [illegible] ursday [illegible] ad hold [illegible] thousand [illegible] country, [illegible] of Nagpore, [illegible] road [illegible] thin about [illegible] two miles of [illegible] which [illegible] ished police [illegible] will be attacked and [illegible] ding can be carried out without risk.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The *Gazette of India Extraordinary* was published yesterday, containing a report of the Select Committee on the Criminal Procedure Amendments Bill, together with the Bill as settled by them. The most important amendments made by the committee are:—Addition to para. 1 Section 342 of the words restricting the power of a court to examine an accused person by such questions as may serve the purpose of enabling him to explain any circumstance disclosed in evidence against him; the introduction in section 32 of a provision that no magistrate of the second class shall pass a sentence of whipping unless specially empowered in that behalf by the local Government; and in section 392 of certain provisions regarding the mode of administration of whipping; a clause prohibiting the infliction or whipping of persons over 45 years of age; the withdrawal of the power given to the Appellate Courts, in section 423, of enhancing sentences on appeals presented by convicted persons.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

H. J. Reynolds has been appointed an additional member of the Legislative Council.

Major W. Verjus to be Judge of the Small Cause, [illegible] Nagpore, vice Colonel Wakefield deceased.

Capt. T. Ingredale to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, vice Major Vertue.

Mr. W. A. Needham has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class.

Major W. B. Birch will officiate as Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair and Nicobars.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Melville, Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, the following appointments have been made:—

Major-General John Watson to be Resident 1st class and Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.

Surgeon-Major Stratten to be Resident in the Eastern States and to continue to officiate at Oodeypore.

Lieut.-Colonel Bannerman to be Resident at Gwalior.

Lieut.-Colonel Rowlet to be Resident, Western States Rajputana.

Surgeon-Major David Boys Smith to be Brigade Surgeon vice Surgeon-Major Ringer retired.

Mr. W. Linnell appointed to the office of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 27.

A mysterious accident is reported to have occurred in the early part of December last near Sambhalka in the Karnal district. The native evidence is that three European soldiers fired at some deer. One bullet struck and killed on the spot a native woman. The soldiers afterwards ran away, but up to the present time they have not been traced.

THE SCINDE PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

The officials of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, and Indus Valley lines meet at Kurrachee next week, regarding lower rates for goods. At the same time the question will be discussed of through booking, rail and steamer, to England. The matter has already been partly considered in Lahore by the representative of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and of a large exporter of wheat to England, who recently arrived in the Punjab from London. Dr. Forbes Watson, who has just left Lahore, took up the same subject here.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS. RESIGNATION OF THE GAMBETTA MINISTRY.

[illegible] votes against [illegible] the Ministerial Bill for the revision of the Constitution.

The Ministry have resigned in consequence of their defeat.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, JAN. 26.

The incident arising from the Anglo-French Collective Note in Egypt is expected to be amicably arranged without further diplomatic correspondence.

The dispute between Cherif Pacha and the Notables is still unsettled, the latter insisting on their controlling the budget.

A NEW CONSPIRACY IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The *Daily News* and *The Standard* publish telegrams to-day from Ireland stating that an informer has revealed the existence of a wide-spread and dangerous conspiracy in the counties of Limerick, Cork and Clare.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 26.

The *Novoe Vremya* states that a Russian engineer has surveyed the country between Askabad and Herat, via Sarakhs.

The *Golos* contradicts the statement that the Russian garrison at Askabad has been reinforced for the purpose of advancing in the direction of Merv.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The B. & S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

LISBON, JAN. 24.

The B. & S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, left here on the evening of the 20th inst.

ADEN JAN. 26.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, left here this evening.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4⅞

Fair 5

The Manchester market has been flat.

7 lbs. Shirtings 5-10½

8¼ ,, do. 6-8

40's Mule Twist 9-10

3 per cent. Consols for account 99⅞

5 ,, French Rentes 113f

4 ,, Russian Paper 86

4½ ,, ... 96½

Bar Silver 52

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve ..... £10,000,000, Inc. £100,000

Bills Discounted ..... £22,400,000, Inc. £200,000

Bullion ..... £20,400,000, Dec. £100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 39 per cents.

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 26.

(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m. ..... 73·5 Fahr.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27.

" 6 a.m. ..... 69·1

" 10 a.m. ..... 78·1

" 2 p.m. ..... 83·5

" 4 p.m. ..... 82·8

It is announced that, commencing from the 10th March next, the mail steamer will, during the fair season, leave Bombay at 5 p.m. on Friday, instead of on Thursday. When the Bombay Chamber of Commerce took up this question rather more than a year ago, they recommended Thursdays during the fair season and Mondays during the monsoon, on the ground that such an arrangement would serve the best interests of both England and India. Whilst the subject of the mail departure was being considered by the Secretary of state at the end of the year 1880, Calcutta objected to a Friday departure from Bombay, on the ground that it would involve a Tuesday closing in Calcutta, this being considered much too early in the week. We can, however, see no reason, why the new arrangement should not be well received by both Calcutta and Bombay.

An interesting account of a visit to Bijapur is [illegible] for want of space.

The Oriental Telephone Company give notice that the Bombay Telephone Exchange will be opened on and after Monday next, from 9 a.m. to [illegible] daily.

The pantomime at the Gaiety theatre this evening ought to be very successful. The scenery is remarkably pretty, and includes a "gorgeous transformation" designed and executed by Herr Maurice Freedman. There will be something worth [illegible] to deal worth looking at.

MR. SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, M. P., author of "Plimsoll's Mark" who arrived in Bombay last week, is at present staying in Poona.

MR. DELGHTON, the Principal of the Agra College, will represent the North-West Provinces at the Calcutta Educational Conference, which, as already announced, is to meet shortly under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter.

THE Lahore paper hears from Peshawur that an Agent of the British Government has left on a mission to report on the delimitation of the Jhusian and Yarkand boundary. A number of the Maliks of Tirah have arrived, and have had interviews with the Deputy Commissioner. Four men of the Kuka Khel tribe, convicted of murder, have been sentenced to death and their case has been referred to the Chief Court.

A BANGALORE paper remarks that a remarkable coincidence occurs in the posting of the 12th Lancers and 2nd Oxfordshire (late 43rd) Regiment to Bangalore together. In 1857, the 12th Lancers and the 43rd Regiment were cantoned together at Bangalore. The two Corps were together at the Cape, previously, and were always good friends. Colonel Primrose (now Major-General), then commanded the 43rd Regiment. An old soldier of the 12th Lancers, now pensioned at Bangalore, asserts that there is not a single officer, non-commissioned officer or man, in that Regiment now, who belonged to it when it was last in Bangalore.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Times*: "Can you let me know why it is that the Bench of the Madras High Court is allowed to remain so undermanned? The present unsatisfactory working of the Court is entirely due to the paucity of Judges, and this is acknowledged to be at the bottom of the complaints which are now being made on all sides against the Court, and to be the reason why the work of the Court is done in the present insufficient and unsatisfactory manner. The staff of Judges is avowedly small for the quantity of business which has to be transacted. Whose fault is it that more are not appointed? Surely on a representation by the Chief Justice the Government would be prepared to appoint as many more Judges as might be required, or at any rate to place the judicial staff upon the complementary footing of the Charter, *i. e.* a Chief Justice and five Judges.

THE *Pioneer* draws a neat parallel between a picture *Punch* had a few years ago, of a bishop and his two daughters at a dog show, when the very reverend gentleman, being asked why the bulldog's nose is placed so far behind his mouth, replied:—"My love, it is to enable him to breathe more comfortably while he is hanging on to the nose of the bull," and the following remark in the recently issued Administration Report of the North-West Provinces and Oudh:—"Valuable lessons were learned from the use of a plough adapted from American models on the farm," (the Cawnpore Experimental Farm), "which inverts the soil to a depth of about 6 inches, and combines the merits of cheapness, lightness, and *convenience for reaching the bullock's tails.*"

ABDUL RAHMAN is continuing his policy of getting rid of the disaffected sirdars by the summary proceeding of putting them to death. The *Civil and Military Gazette* hears from Cabul that Abdul Ghafur Akhundzada has been executed. He accompanied Mahomed Jan throughout the scenes of the Afghan war, in which the General took a prominent part, and has now shared his leader's fate. It is reported that Faiz Mahomed Khan, an officer high in the service of the late Ameer Shere Ali Khan, has also been executed, and that no fewer than eleven hundred persons are now in prison for political offences. Mir Butcha has found a retreat, safe for the present, in Tirah. The numerous and sweeping confiscations of property effected by the Ameer in Cabul are said to have completely stopped the system of exchange between Cabul and India, and few native bankers at Peshawur will now cash hoondies on Cabul. Asmutoolah Khan, conspicuous in the first hostilities against the British, has been arrested and put to death by the Ameer's orders. Beiram Khan Ghilzai is now in Cabul.

REGARDING the outbreak of cholera amongst the pilgrims attending the great *Mela* at Allahabad, and the measures taken for preventing the disease from spreading, the *Pioneer* writes:—"We hope the native community will not run away with any mistaken notions about the pressure, *aibberdaster* as it may have seemed, that was put upon the fakirs. We learn that cholera had broken out in the camp of these fakirs; that they had been civilly warned to clear out four or five days before their leader was threatened. It was pointed out to them that for the good of all they must leave the fair, as danger [illegible] out did was arrogant then. They proceeded still would not, and day after day were [illegible] it had to say but under the threat at last. When the choice lies between outraging the feelings of a few fakirs and letting a great pestilence declare itself—some apathetic and fatalistic natives might prefer the *laisser aller* system, but the British Government will always accept the lesser evil of the two. The authorities succeeded by great exertions in stamping out all symptoms of cholera in the fair itself, and so far have kept it under control even outside the fair. Under a native local administration which would have been more tender with the fakirs, the whole place might at this moment have been a vortex of pestilence. Even if, another year, measures were taken to leave the management of the fair, as regards a good deal of its administration, in the hands of a native committee, it would still be necessary for the regular Government to intervene if the committee showed itself too weak to enforce essential sanitary precautions."

SINGAPORE gave itself a week's holiday and rejoicing in honour of the Royal Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales. The Chinese portion of the town was canopied over and illuminated night after night with thousands of lanterns and transparencies. There was a grand *Bal Costume* at Government House, and the Princes were also entertained at the Istana, Johore Bahru, by the Maharajah of Johore.

MRS. LANGTRY appeared in a performance of "She Stoops to Conquer," at the Brighton Theatre, on January 3rd. *Truth* remarks:—I observe that the theatrical newspapers are highly indignant at this lady presuming to act without having been brought up in the profession, but it would appear that the public do not share in this ire, for no sooner was she announced to play at the Brighton theatre than every seat was taken, and had she been able to give half-a-dozen performances, the curiosity to see her would not have been satisfied.

COMMANDER V. L. CAMERON, R. N., sailed from Liverpool on the 31st December, in the s. s. Senegal for Axim, in order to join Capt. R. F. Burton in his exploration of the country at the back of the western portion of the Gold Coast colony and protectorate. The *Athenæum* states that the new travellers will also probably visit the gold mines now being worked by European companies in the Wassaw district. Capt. Burton will keep the "log" of the expedition, whilst Commander Cameron will devote his time and attention to surveying and mapping the country, which is so little known to Europeans, not having been visited by white men since the days of Ogilby and Bosman nearly two centuries ago, whilst even those early voyagers obtained only very vague and meagre information respecting the regions beyond the influence of the various forts. The return of the two distinguished explorers who are now about to endeavour to lift the veil which has so long hidden this part of Africa will be looked forward to with much interest. The presumed existence of immensely rich deposits of gold will now be either fully confirmed or disproved.

THE Free Church is once more involved in difficulties about the Confession of Faith. At a recent ordination of elders and deacons in one of the Edinburgh churches—one of the new elders being the expelled professor, Mr. Robertson Smith—it was explained by the officiating minister that adherence to the Confession meant nothing more than that "it was simply received in as far as it agreed with the Holy Scripture." This reservation undoubtedly deprives the Confession of the significance that has usually been attached to it as a standard of faith, and would enable any one to sign, although he might believe that the Confession had misinterpreted Scripture on points of fundamental importance. The Edinburgh Presbytery had accordingly found that such an adhesion cannot be accepted, and has appointed a committee to investigate the case.

THE following reply has been received to a memorial to the Premier, agreed to at a meeting of Scotch tenant-farmers, urging the pressing necessity for legislative reform of the laws affecting the ownership and occupancy of land:—

11, Downing-street, Whitehall, December 28, 1881.

SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to acquaint you that he has received the resolutions which were passed at a meeting of tenant-farmers recently held at Aberdeen, and also the memorial which accompanied them. He can assure you that her Majesty's Government are sensible of the importance of wise reforms in the land laws, but the time for considering such reforms must greatly depend upon the measures which may be adopted by the House of Commons for the more effectual despatch of its business.—I am your obedient servant (signed) E. L. HAMILTON.

IN two cases on Lord Cloncurry's estate the tenants' applications for a fair rent have been set aside. In the first it was proved that the landlord had by an indenture dated November 5, 1878, demised the lands to the tenants for their own lives, to which the only answer was the inadequate and unsupported allegation that after the originating notice was served the tenant had applied for a copy of the lease, but was unable to procure one. In the second case, the motion for setting aside the application was grounded on the fact that the holding was let merely for the purpose of pasture, and was valued at more than £60, and therefore came within the exceptions of Section 58. The landlord's counsel stated that the holding consisted of 3.0.a. 6 p. Irish measure, and that the agreement was that the lessee should remain and keep not less than 34 acres in good and permanent pasture for grazing purposes only. The tenant contended that the holding had not been let, either mainly or wholly, for the purpose of pasture, and that both before and after the signing of the lease he had been in the habit of meadowing and tilling with Lord Cloncurry's knowledge. But this, as Mr. Vernon pointed out, meant simply a breach of covenant on his part, of which he could not avail himself.

Two thousand and thirty-nine shipwrecks occurred throughout the world during the year 1881, and the estimated value of property lost was £280,000,000 sterling, this sum including British property, owned in the United Kingdom and the colonies, valued at £180,000,000. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 356 in the number of wrecks, and an increase of about one hundred millions in the value of property lost. Last year was, however, an exceptional one for gales and storms, and for the loss of vessels of large tonnage with cargoes of exceptional value. The number of British-owned vessels lost was 1,048 of which 191 were steamers. Off the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland 826 ships were actually lost, British-owned vessels forming three-fourths of this total. One hundred of all flags sank through collision. Four thousand one hundred and thirty-four persons perished, which number is considerably in excess of the number reported during the previous year. Of produce of all kinds nearly 1,000,000 tons were destroyed, no less than 132,459 tons of coal being lost.

THE author of a smartly-written paper called "How to Do It," in the new number of the *Army and Navy Magazine*, strongly seconds Colonel Cory's demand for the resuscitation of a local European army in India. Those who are old enough to remember any of the brilliant services rendered by the old Company's Europeans before or during the Mutiny will heartily endorse all that both these writers say concerning them. Mr. T. Carlisle's plea for restoring such a force to India rests, indeed, on other grounds than those usually brought forward. His contention is that the present system of double battalions, one for foreign, the other for home service, leaves no margin for the contingencies which constantly recur, not even for the strain of a petty war. He would, therefore, raise the strength of the home army by eighty-one battalions, by removing ten from India and filling their places with as many battalions of a local European force.

AN account has been received at New York of an attempted lottery fraud at Savannah. On the 24th ult. a telegram, purporting to come from Madrid was published in Havannah reporting that a certain ticket had drawn the capital prize of 500,000 dols. in the National Lottery. Telegraphic inquiries were made by the banking firm of Messrs. Borjes and Co., which were answered to the effect that the despatch was genuine. Thereupon the ticket was negotiated, the payees purchasing a cable transfer on Paris for 1,000,000 f. It is now ascertained that all the despatches were fogeries. A large part of the money has been recovered, and there is reason to believe that the swindlers will not get the 1,000,000 f.

MR. BRADLAUGH, M. P., speaking at Accrington on January 4th, said, his motion in favour of expunging into perpetual pensions had been so favourably received by the country, that already 112 petitions, representing 275,000 signatures, had been presented to Parliament—a larger number than had ever supported an independent member in any such similar motion. If the money and pensions had been invested at the usual interest paid to Government stock, it would have amounted to £4,000,000,000.

Two mischievous Scotch lads played a dangerous escapade the other day. When the Scon express arrived at Darlington at 2-30 a. m., January 5th, two boys, brothers, aged ten and fourteen respectively, and named Hamilton, were found in carriages, hanging on by the brake under one of the train at Darlington. They stated that they had come on to Lo[illegible] Edinburgh, and intended Edinburgh to Darlington don. The distance [illegible] is 200 miles.

...en the newspaper files of to-day are examined in the British Museum in 1982, the *Globe* says, the searcher will probably conclude that 1882 was a very uneventful year indeed. How otherwise (he will reason) should it have been deemed worth while, in those days of dear telegraphing, to wire specially from Berlin two such pieces of news as these:—That a tame wolf sent to Prince Bismarck by a Russian Prince has reached Friedrichsruhe, and that a gardener at Cologne has sent a rose grown in the open air to the local newspaper office!

SIR WILLIAM GOMM.

I.

At threescore years and five aroused anew
To rule in India, forth a soldier went
Which bade him yield to rule: and he, content,
Resigned it, as a mightier warrior's due;
And wrote as one rejoicing to record
That 'from the first "his royal heart was lord
Of his own people," that thought was none
Therein save this, that in her perilous strait
England, whose womb brings forth her sons so great,
Should choose to serve her first her mightiest son.

II.

Glory beyond all flight of warlike fame
Go with the warrior's memory who preferred
To praise of men whereby men's hearts are stirred,
And acclamation of his own proud name
With blare of trumpet-blasts and sound and flame
Of pageant honour, and the titular word
That only wins men's worship of the herd,
His country's sovereign good; who overcame
Pride, wrath, and hope of all high chance on earth,
For this land's love that grafts its great heart birth.
O nursling of the sea winds and the sea,
Immortal England, goddess ocean-born,
What shall thy children fear, what strengths not scorn,
While children of such mould are born to thee?

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

December, 1881. *Athenæum.*

TROP DE ZELE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should not have taken any notice of your two correspondents, "Hermes" and "Omega," but for a remark made by one of them that "Senex seems terribly afraid of zealots." I own the soft impeachment, and submit that recent events fully justify that fear—a fear which was expressed by "Talleyrand in his celebrated caution *point de zele*. We have had three American zealots amongst us lately, who have treated us to a truly edifying spectacle—One shouting denunciations of his two fellow citizens from the Town Hall, and they denouncing their denouncer and mimicking his tone and gestures from a stage in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to a chorus of "shrieks of laughter, loud applause, and repeated *encores!!!*" The mission of the first is to prove, by statistics, that religious incredulity is decreasing in Europe, and that the natives of India are rapidly becoming Christians; the second, in conjunction with a Russian lady of illustrious descent who has been falsely accused of being a Russian spy, is endeavouring to found a new religion, and for that purpose has taken as an ally a third, afflicted with more zeal, probably, than the other two together, whose mission is to prove that there is no God, and consequently there should be no religion at all. The two latter and another zealot, an orthodox Hindu, challenged the first to a public discussion. He, with a prudence which I should scarcely have given him credit for, temporarily disregards the promptings of zeal, throws away what might have proved a magnificent opportunity of wearing the crown of martyrdom, and starts for Poona. There his excessive zeal betrays him into committing the atrocious outrage on good sense and politeness, if he has been correctly reported, of inviting a Hindu audience to "join in the Lord's Prayer in the names of their false gods." Another zealot adds fuel to fire by telling him he is "throwing pearls before swine;" and the meeting breaks up amid "cheers and hisses," the last named zealot hastening home to torture his brain and the English language in the endeavour to prove that he meant something totally different from what he said!!! When one considers the immense field for converting people into Christians, Theosophists, and Atheists that is offered in their native country, where these gentlemen would have the advantage of addressing people who understand their language, it puzzles one to imagine why they have selected this country in which to promote discussions. The explanation may perhaps be found in the statement of one of them that the American people subscribed to pay his expenses for a tour round the world, in imitation of the cheap and easy plan popularly, but I believe erroneously attributed to the Italians, of equipping their most troublesome citizens each with a barrel-organ and starting them across the frontier on a musical tour through the rest of Europe. In the case of our three American cousins, each man has provided his own organ, and when the three are played in different tunes at the same time, as has lately been the case in Bombay, discord is the natural result.

SENEX.

December, 1881.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to reply in your columns to the following remarks made in a leader in to-day's *Times of India*:—

The University library at present is a disgrace to the University. If it is too much to expect that the books should be catalogued, we would fain hope that, during the coming year, the Registrar will manage to arrange the books according to their subject-matter, and to label the book-cases.

The University Library consists of a miscellaneous assortment of books presented when the old Haileybury College collection was broken up, Dr. Wilson's library, and the Gibbs collection. Dr. Wilson's books were carefully classified and catalogued by myself at the time when they were secured for the University. I also took that opportunity to perform the same task for the Haileybury books, which my predecessors had been obliged, from want of room in the old University office, to store away anyhow. The Gibbs collection has been added in the course of the last year. It consists entirely of books in history and political science, and we have a catalogue of these books as well as of the other books in the Library.

The writer of the article is not alone in his desire to see the Library made more useful to students than it is at present. With the arrival of the Gibbs collection and the early prospect of the final withdrawal of the Public Works Department from the building it has been felt that the time has come for arrangements to secure that end; and this was one of the earliest matters placed before the Syndicate at the beginning of this term. In the meantime individual requests for facilities in the use of the books have been granted as freely as possible.

I trouble you now, however, that I may deny *in toto* the statement that the books have not been arranged and catalogued; and I leave it to your readers to say whether it is more "disgraceful" thus to have performed a task which forms no part of my functions as Registrar, and which has never been imposed on me, or to admit, without inquiry, to currency as a leader in the *Times of India* a demand, an accusation which is as absolutely u[illegible] as everything else which the *Times of India* has been good enough to say about me lately.

J. T. PETERSON.

University Office, 27th January.

THE BACK-BAY SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the examination into the stability of the bath which appears to be pending takes place, I hope that the necessity for providing additional flights of steps at the *sides* of the structure will not be overlooked. One flight at each end will not be sufficient for the accommodation of the large numbers who may be expected to use the bath, and unless additional steps or resting-places of some kind are provided, those now existing will be continually overcrowded to the discomfort of everybody.

J. F.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I accept the correction of Mr. Wright that the corner of the bath did no give way, as I had supposed, the first time the water was retained in it; but his explanation appears to me to make the matter worse, for it, as he says, "when the accident occurred there was no water in it," then the wall must have broken down through not being strong enough to sustain its own weight. What I say is, that the wall has fallen in at the bottom, close down to the foundation, which I thought could only have been caused by the pressure of water from the inside, and, moreover, the Parsi gentleman who was employed as sub-contractor informed me that the accident was occasioned by the water having been retained *when the tide was at its greatest height*. Mr. Wright's statement that "the foundation of the wall is on sand but on rubble or concrete" shows, at any rate, that the bath is not built on rock. I am not an engineer, so may be excused for being under the impression that the rubble and concrete on which the bath is said to be built constitute the foundation; if they do, then the foundation certainly rests on, or rather in, sand. The information that the walls of both baths are of the same width surprises me. I was under the impression that the masonry at Breach Candy on the top is double the width of that at Back-Bay. I will, however, ascertain the point by actual measurement, it is now important to know how long the water was retained on the several occasions on which the bath was filled, because a bath may be apparently watertight for a short period but not for a long one, and I would suggest that, before going to the expense of raising a superstructure, its capability of retaining water should be thoroughly tested. However, even if the bath will not hold water is itself useless. A thorough-test would be to shut the water in at every high-tide for two or three consecutive days and have the extent of the leakage noted. It should then be kept quite empty for a similar period to ascertain if it will resist the pressure of the sea from without. These points having been satisfactorily established, it will be time to consider whether the superstructure on the seaward side of the bath, if constructed according to the present plan, will withstand the tremendous weight of the waves by which it will be continually battered during the monsoon. My opinion is that nothing short of masonry composed of large stones cut at right angles, such as is used for sea walls in docks or basins, would withstand such battering. The Back-Bay [illegible] will, in my opinion, be in a similar position to a ship aground on the rocks, or rather on sand, and will be much more speedily broken up or stove in by the weight of the waves, as will be apparent to any one who has ever seen a large wave encountering a perpendicular wall. If your correspondent is responsible for the unfortunate choice of this site for a swimming bath, the event will prove that, in this instance, Mr. Wright was Mr. Wrong.

SENEX.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see I am not alone in thinking that the Municipality should be applied to for funds to enable the speedy completion of this bath, and if Perditus would only read the section of the Municipal Act to which I referred, he would, I am certain, be convinced that my suggestion is perfectly reasonable, and that the native community would have nothing to complain of if the Municipality were good enough to make the necessary grant-in-aid. The section provides for the construction of, amongst other places, baths and wash-houses, necessary for the public health. The European population of this city though not so large as the native, is, nevertheless, sufficiently large to be called a public body, and is entitled to have its health taken care of as much as the native community. The bath though exclusively for the use of the European community is, therefore, none the less entitled to aid from the Municipal Corporation. Our native friends are well represented in the Corporation by doctors and others who, if they saw the physical constitution of the native community declining, would no doubt be ready to fight tooth and nail for the erection of baths, and claim to have them for the exclusive use of their particular section on the ground of caste prejudices. Why then should the Europeans be refused aid on the ground of exclusiveness? Mr. Editor, the object of my first letter was not to open up a long discussion, but simply to point out to the managing committee a probable means of obtaining the wherewithal necessary for the completion of the bath.

In conclusion, allow me to suggest that a meeting of the subscribers to the bath fund be called, and their sense taken as to the desirability or otherwise of my suggestion.

Bombay, January 27, 1882. R. C.

REGISTERED ENVELOPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I send you a new form of registered envelope which I have just received from England, and which would, I think, be a boon to the public if adopted by the Postal Department in India. You will notice it is of strong cloth, untearable, having an embossed 2nd registration stamp on the lap, and printed directions are on the cover as to [illegible] Yours &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture by Sergeant Atkinson, University Library, 5 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Band, Ladies' Gymkhana, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th:—St. Albans (s), Suez. Yesterday:—Silverdale (s), Cardiff; H. M. S. Crocodile, Portsmouth; City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool; Peshawar (s), Shanghai; Daphne (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ebenezer, Calcutta; Flour de Diu, and Salamatty, Mozambique; Pachamba (s), N. C. and Kurrachee; Stanmore (s), Marseilles; Sahara (s), and Parklands (s), Liverpool.

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Sergeant Atkinson at the University Library, this day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (precisely (Bombay Time). SUBJECT—"Property."

THE LADIES' GYMKHANA.—The band of the 4th King's Own will play at the Ladies' Gymkhana this afternoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—From and after the 1st February Madras Time will be kept at the General Post Office. There will be no change in the actual business hours, but they will be expressed in Madras time, and will, therefore, appear to begin and end half an hour later than has been the case hitherto.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Francis David, a Madrassee cook, and a reputed thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan upon two separate charges of theft of articles of wearing apparel, &c., the property of Messrs. Lang and Glendenuen, whose servant he was. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED LIBEL ON THE] KOLHAPORE DEWAN.—Mr. Burve's case has made a great stir in the city. Everybody is anxious to see what comes out of the case. On Thursday the students of the new English School held a meeting, in which one Ramchandra Moreshwar Sane, late a student of that School, presided for the purpose of gathering funds in the way of assisting their masters, Messrs Agarkar and Tilak.—*Deccan Herald.*

AN ACCIDENT ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—A slight accident occurred to the passenger train which left Surat on Wednesday last. After leaving Dahnoo Station, the train was approaching the Vangaum Station about 3-30 a. m. on Thursday, when the engine got off the rails and was overturned. The passengers, fortunately, were unhurt; and no damage was done beyond the overturning of a horse-waggon, in consequence of which one of the horses in the waggon was severely injured. The passengers were detained at the station until the arrival of the Mail Train, by which first and second-class passengers from the disabled train came up to Bombay. The General cargo was delayed four or five hours; and the passenger train, instead of arriving here on Thursday morning, did not come in until that evening.

A FATAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Essoo Emaum Mahaldar was brought upon remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan with culpable homicide amounting to murder in having caused the death of Sulliman Shaboodeen. Mr. H. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, instructed by Superintendent Sweeney, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Morarjee Cashinath for the defence. The prisoner, it appeared, was at enmity with the deceased, Sulliman Shaboodeen, his brother-in-law, and in consequence of certain discreditable circumstances regarding the prisoner coming to Sulliman's notice, he objected to his sister living any longer with her husband. Hereupon the prisoner waited an opportunity to assault Sulliman, and on the 11th December last, while Sulliman was walking along the Aryle-road, the prisoner who was employed on the repairs of a house there assaulted him on the head with a chunam pounder. The police intervened and arrested the prisoner and Sulliman, who was picked up unconscious, was removed by them to the G. T. Hospital, where he died twelve days after. His Worship after recording the evidence for the prosecution, formally committed the prisoner for trial at the next criminal sessions of the High Court.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.

YESTERDAY morning a Mahomedan named Kurrumsha Wahabsha a baker, in Shaik Abdoola Pak Moda-street, assaulted Goolam Mahomed Noor Mahomed on the head with a chopper inflicting severe wounds. The matter being brought to the notice of the police Kurrumsha was arrested, and the wounded man removed to the J. J. Hospital. The hospital authorities deeming it necessary that the wounded man's deposition should be taken by a Magistrate, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee proceeded to the hospital and recorded the following declaration of Goolam Mahomed Noor Mahomed:—I am employed in the shop of a baker named Costad Jaugool at Bhendy Bazaar and live in Khoja Mohla. I know the prisoner now before me. His name is Kurrumsha. I left him eight annas one day during the Mahina fair. I gave the amount to him at the shop where I am employed. He had not yet given me back my money. I had asked him for the payment of my money twice before when he said he would not pay me [illegible] about 9 o'clock [illegible] annoyed [illegible] dangerously [illegible] fourteen [illegible] were found [illegible] carriages, [illegible] of the train at [illegible] one on to Lo[illegible] Edinburgh to Darlington [illegible] 200 miles [illegible] ...en the newspaper files of to-day are examined in the British Museum in 1982, the *Globe* says, the searcher will probably conclude that 1882 was a very uneventful year indeed. How otherwise (he will reason) should it have been deemed worth while, in those days of dear telegraphing, to wire specially from Berlin two such pieces of news as these:—That a tame wolf sent to Prince Bismarck by a Russian Prince has reached Friedrichsruhe, and that a gardener at Cologne has sent a rose grown in the open air to the local newspaper office!

SIR WILLIAM GOMM.

I.

At threescore years and five aroused anew
To rule in India, forth a soldier went
Which bade him yield to rule: and he, content,
Resigned it, as a mightier warrior's due;
And wrote as one rejoicing to record
That 'from the first "his royal heart was lord
Of his own people," that thought was none
Therein save this, that in her perilous strait
England, whose womb brings forth her sons so great,
Should choose to serve her first her mightiest son.

II.

Glory beyond all flight of warlike fame
Go with the warrior's memory who preferred
To praise of men whereby men's hearts are stirred,
And acclamation of his own proud name
With blare of trumpet-blasts and sound and flame
Of pageant honour, and the titular word
That only wins men's worship of the herd,
His country's sovereign good; who overcame
Pride, wrath, and hope of all high chance on earth,
For this land's love that grafts its great heart birth.
O nursling of the sea winds and the sea,
Immortal England, goddess ocean-born,
What shall thy children fear, what strengths not scorn,
While children of such mould are born to thee?

ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

December, 1881. *Athenæum.*

TROP DE ZELE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should not have taken any notice of your two correspondents, "Hermes" and "Omega," but for a remark made by one of them that "Senex seems terribly afraid of zealots." I own the soft impeachment, and submit that recent events fully justify that fear—a fear which was expressed by "Talleyrand in his celebrated caution *point de zele*. We have had three American zealots amongst us lately, who have treated us to a truly edifying spectacle—One shouting denunciations of his two fellow citizens from the Town Hall, and they denouncing their denouncer and mimicking his tone and gestures from a stage in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to a chorus of "shrieks of laughter, loud applause, and repeated *encores!!!*" The mission of the first is to prove, by statistics, that religious incredulity is decreasing in Europe, and that the natives of India are rapidly becoming Christians; the second, in conjunction with a Russian lady of illustrious descent who has been falsely accused of being a Russian spy, is endeavouring to found a new religion, and for that purpose has taken as an ally a third, afflicted with more zeal, probably, than the other two together, whose mission is to prove that there is no God, and consequently there should be no religion at all. The two latter and another zealot, an orthodox Hindu, challenged the first to a public discussion. He, with a prudence which I should scarcely have given him credit for, temporarily disregards the promptings of zeal, throws away what might have proved a magnificent opportunity of wearing the crown of martyrdom, and starts for Poona. There his excessive zeal betrays him into committing the atrocious outrage on good sense and politeness, if he has been correctly reported, of inviting a Hindu audience to "join in the Lord's Prayer in the names of their false gods." Another zealot adds fuel to fire by telling him he is "throwing pearls before swine;" and the meeting breaks up amid "cheers and hisses," the last named zealot hastening home to torture his brain and the English language in the endeavour to prove that he meant something totally different from what he said!!! When one considers the immense field for converting people into Christians, Theosophists, and Atheists that is offered in their native country, where these gentlemen would have the advantage of addressing people who understand their language, it puzzles one to imagine why they have selected this country in which to promote discussions. The explanation may perhaps be found in the statement of one of them that the American people subscribed to pay his expenses for a tour round the world, in imitation of the cheap and easy plan popularly, but I believe erroneously attributed to the Italians, of equipping their most troublesome citizens each with a barrel-organ and starting them across the frontier on a musical tour through the rest of Europe. In the case of our three American cousins, each man has provided his own organ, and when the three are played in different tunes at the same time, as has lately been the case in Bombay, discord is the natural result.

SENEX.

December, 1881.

TROP DE ZELE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should not have taken any notice of your two correspondents, "Hermes" and "Omega," but for a remark made by one of them that "Senex seems terribly afraid of zealots." I own the soft impeachment, and submit that recent events fully justify that fear—a fear which was expressed by "Talleyrand in his celebrated caution *point de zele*. We have had three American zealots amongst us lately, who have treated us to a truly edifying spectacle—One shouting denunciations of his two fellow citizens from the Town Hall, and they denouncing their denouncer and mimicking his tone and gestures from a stage in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to a chorus of "shrieks of laughter, loud applause, and repeated *encores!!!*" The mission of the first is to prove, by statistics, that religious incredulity is decreasing in Europe, and that the natives of India are rapidly becoming Christians; the second, in conjunction with

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

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SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS,
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALY HIRTOOLA,
Fir Market near Jumma Musjid

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1809.

V. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complants, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which Iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without an of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is prepared on a New Principle, by which all possible risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain Solid Particles of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The Only medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recommended by the medical profession. Being prepared from Obsolete Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Mahrattee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. O. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ABU HOTEL.

A FIRST-RATE HOTEL is to be OPENED from the 1st February, 1882, on MOUNT ABU for Ladies and Gentlemen with comfortable accommodation at moderate charges under Portuguese management by the undersigned.

D'COSTA & SOUZA,
Proprietors.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are NOW OPENED to VISITORS. There are se en separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a busy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
MEDOC
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.
Cash Rs. 9 8, credit Rs. 9 4 per dozen qts.
„ 6 0, „ „ 6 4 „ pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS	Rs. 78
KILDERKINS	„ 39

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.
Note.—This advertisement appears only on Saturday.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 35 0	Rs. ..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	„ 40 0	„ ..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	„ 60 0

STILL HOCKS,
From G. M. Papstmann Sohn, Mayence.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. ..
Dulsheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	„ ..
Rudesheimer	„ 26 12	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	„ ..

BRANDY.

F. Dussandier & Co.'s "2-star Brandy	„ 30 0	..
Fenny & Rocco's Brandy	„ 25 0	..
Do. Brandy "3-star	„ 32 0	..

CLARETS,
From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	„ ..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	„ ..

From Montreuil Frane Fils Aine, Bordeaux.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Divian	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 20 0	„ ..

BEER.

INDIACOOPER & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. pints)	Rs.	5 0
(1 doz. qts.)	„	5 0
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	„	5 0
EXPORT STOUT (per quarts)	„	6 8
Do. do. (per doz. pts.)	„	3 6
FLOWER & SON'S PALE ALE (per quarts)	„	5 0
Do. do. (per doz. pts.)	„	3 0
SONDERBURG EXPORT BEER (per quarts)	„	6 0
Do. do. (per doz. pts.)	„	3 0

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 21 0	Rs. 27
Absinthe	„ 30 0	..
Ruemmel, (a delicious liquor)	„ 32 0	..
No. 1. Do. do.	„ 38 0	..
Fine Pale Sherry	„ 18 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 26th November, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY,
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS and COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton" Club.

Carlton Club, 1875,
December 20.

Messrs. R. Mathews & Compy.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has greatly increased since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being most excellent.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "Carlton" Whiskies that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA
Shippers.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

STRYCHNIDINE!

ACTS as a "SPECIFIC" for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Anæmia, Hepatic or Splenic Hypertrophy, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Neuralgia, Loss of Virile Powers, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Melancholia, Lassitude, Hysteria, Impaired Memory, &c. &c.

CURE GUARANTEED.
Per bottle, Rs. 1-4; Packing, As. 4; Per doz., Rs. 40.
W. ROODER & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
of
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES
of various sizes,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

RAL FRENCH
WAREHOUSE.

EU AND CIE.,
DRESS-MAKERS.

FEBRUARY, 1882.

e registered until THURSDAY,

ancy Materials, and have a large

SCOUNT FOR CASH.

HURCH-GATE-STREET,

AY.

CLOTHING.

IN this Department we have most of the articles always ready, and those requiring to be made to measure we can manufacture in a very short time after receipt of reliable measures. All these Goods we can strongly recommend as being suitable for the Cold Season in the Districts and the rough wear and tear of camping-out life

CASH PRICES.

No charge for packing, no charge for carriage on parcels value Rs. 20 and upwards, when remittance accompanies order, and no discount.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Flannel Shirts, ½ dozen	52	0	Stout Knit Ringwood Mitts	1	12
Silk and Wool do. „	52	0	Warm Merino Socks, per dozen, from	21	0
Flannel Sleeping Suits, each	18	0	Very Warm Grey Lambswool	25	0
Silk and Wool do. „	18	0	Stout Merino Knicker Stockings, per pair	5	8
Flannel Pyjamas, per pair	9	0	Heavy Ribbed do. do „	5	8
Flannel Dressing Gowns, each	23	0	Knitted Cardigan Jackets, from	10	0
Soft "India Tweed" do. „	30	0	Woollen Mufflers, each	2	0
Stout Angola Suits, from	45	0	Warm Grey Merino Under-vests, each	6	8
Scotch Cheviot do. „	45	0	Warm Grey Merino Pants each	6	8
Heavy Chesterfield Overcoats	45	0	Stoutest Scotch Lambswool Vests, each	7	8
Heavy "Ulsters"	55	0	Stoutest Scotch Lambswool Pants, „	7	8
Flannel Cholera Belts, each	3	8	The "District Rug," long and warm	18	0
Large Pin Scarfs, from	1	4	Heavy Scotch Mauds, from	30	0
Military Doe Gloves, per pair	4	8	Best White & Scarlet Blankets, per pair, from	30	0
Stout Dogskin Driving Gloves	4	0	Coloured Austrian Blankets, each	22	0
Stout Knit Ringwood do.	1	12	Extra fine do. „	32	0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
8, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING HOUSE IN LONDON,
Messrs. POOLE & LORD, 145, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!
A COOL SPARKLING DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
ZOEDONE May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
ZOEDONE Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
ZOEDONE May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.
ZOEDONE My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."—
NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S.
August 8th, 1881.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 3½ per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with prompt attention.

Agents for the District are
Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE!
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a ic and a Vitalising Restorative

Surpasses all ments of the Nerv Nervous Prostrati the Head and Ears, Los Pains in the Back, Sleeple Diseases, Rheumatic Gout, W and all morbid conditions of th

DR. L

Is Two-fold and Specific in the ond other the most powerful Blood and Impaired and Broken-down or Exhaus retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMI

Tens of Thousands of the people of are to-day dying f Liver, which sap the springs of life, most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjo any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The prostra of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind tyra imbecility, this amazing Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses of despond, and re-create and reinvigorate both the frame and

TWENTY YEARS

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by th the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private pa who are well known, and who have experienced from its use

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Wholesale and Retail Medicine W

The large and continually increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's P unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS t is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, or Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS T

MANUFACTUR
DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, G
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND

APPOINTED AG
Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Ballygate & Co., Calcutta.
Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras,
And all the Leading

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
Messrs. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

LADIES' SHOES! LADIES' SHOES!!

FRESH STOCK just to hand per s. s. "Peshawar," suitable for Walking, Dress, and House Wear. A large assortment to select from. Bought in the best markets. Duties Comparison. Inspection invited. Prices unequalled.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
MOROCCO SHOES, Oxford lace with a neat bow. Per pair	7	8	COURT SHOES, fancy embroidered toes, fancy colored bows, very tastefully got up. Per pair.	10	8
MOLIERE SHOES, morocco, light walking. Per pair	8	0			
Patent Golosh Kid-buttoned Shoes, for walking. Per pair	9	8	MOROCCO SHOES, with embroidered toes to button with strap over instep, lined fancy calk. Per pair	8	0
MOROCCO SHOES, with bows and Silver buckles. Per pair	8	0	GLACE KID HOUSE SHOES, plain fronts, with a very neat small bow. Per pair	8	8
GLACE KID SHOES, low cut, toes embroidered with black beads, and bows, a very cool Shoe. Per pair	10	0	RACKET or TENNIS SHOES, in blue Canvass, with black morocco straps and caps, fluted rubber soles, very light and durable. Per pair.	9	8
COURT SHOES, with steel embroidered toes and fancy bows, beautifully finished. Per pair	11	8			

Racket Shoes re-soled with fluted or plain India-rubber. Gent's Boots of all descriptions in stock or made to order. Our well known make of Boots, for taste, durability, and fit are now famed throughout India.

Our great increase of business proves that for soundness of workmanship, excellence of quality and a practical knowledge of our trade we stand unrivalled.

DUNNETT & CO.,
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MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
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BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal during his recent journey through that continent

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LADIES' NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.
LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.
LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.
LADIES' BROOCHES, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 265
LADIES' EARRINGS AND EARSTUDS, from Rs. [illegible]
LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.
LADIES' DEMI-SUITS consisting of BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 375.
LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 450.
GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 190.
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GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 55.
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GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS from Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 1,250.
GENTLEMEN'S SUITS of STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

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FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 49, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

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Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

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HAVE now unpacked a large stock of best China Ware, to which they invite a personal inspection of intending purchasers.

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Maroon Border and Line
Celadon „
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AND CONSISTING OF
12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers
12 Coffee Cups and Saucers
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1 Egg-stand and 6 Cups
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Real Procelain Breakfast Sets in great variety ..... } Per set Rs. 35

Per set Rs. 30.

TEA AND COFFEE CUPS IN GREAT VARIETY, &c., &c.

DINNER SETS OF DIFFERENT PATTERNS FROM Rs. 75 to Rs. 125.

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Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
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SWIFT & FARROW,
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UNDERTAKEN COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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ALL-COMERS' CONTEST.
PRIZES AGGREGATING RS. 1,000 IN VALUE.
To be competed for any day between 1st January to 15th February, 1882.

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CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.	Rs.	9-0	per keg.
Do. F	do.	„ 12-0	do.
Do. FF	do.	„ 12-8	do.
Do. FFF	do.	„ 13-0	do.
5 lb. tins F	do.	„ 10-8	per doz'n.
Do. FF	do.	„ 11-0	do.
Do. FFF	do.	„ 12-0	do.
1lb. tins P	do.	„ 9-8	do.
Do. FF	do.	„ 10-0	do.
Do. FFF	do.	„ 11-0	do.
Do. AWI American	do.	„ 18-0	do.
Do. U S Rifle	do.	„ 24-0	do.
Do. No. 6 Canister	do.	„ 15-0	per case.

In cases of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
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THE INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims amount to FIVE MILLIONS AND-A-HALF STERLING.

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THOMAS LANG,
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YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1880.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,069,592
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FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities, now amounting to
£1,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Godowns, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favorable terms. Coals on the Burning and Kerosine Oil also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
Stamps on Annual Policies paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862	[illegible]
„ 1880	£633,179

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POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS [illegible] per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates when retiring leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1882.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE special correspondent of the most influential paper in Russia, the *Novoe Vremya*, writes as follows from Constantinople, under date the 18th December, 1881:—

The investiture of the Emperor William of Germany, with the order of the "Nishani Tchtina," is looked upon here as a mere pretext for giving the Sultan's private secretary, Reshid Bey, an opportunity of quietly interviewing Prince Bismarck, and of making the following proposals to him, based on the expectation of a war, during the coming spring, between France and Germany:—(1.) On the declaration of such a war, the Porte to bind itself, to at once attack the French-African possessions. (2.) In view of the importance of securing the neutrality of Italy, Reshid Bey to pass through Rome, on his return from Berlin, to sound the Italian Government. (3.) The isolation of France, in case of such a war, to be secured by the threatening neutrality of Austria, in the interests and under the guidance of Prince Bismarck, Russia having too much to think about, within her own borders, to assist France just at present; should Russia, however, interfere, Turkey to attack her in the Caucasus, and Austria to confront her in Europe. As regards England, its objection to meddle on the Continent, its difficulties in Ireland, its rivalry with France in Egypt, and its fear of Mahomedan fanaticism in India, to be relied on to secure its neutrality. (4.) Turkey to hasten on the storing of warlike stores at Tripoli. (5.) Mahomedan emissaries to energetically preach a crusade against France, in Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco. (6.) The Spanish Government's neutrality in Africa, to be secured by the late extraordinary Ottoman mission to Madrid. (7.) Tewfik Pasha's assistance in Egypt to be enlisted for the Porte. (8.) Under the circumstances detailed above, the Sultan considers the spring of 1882 to be the most favourable time for bringing to a head t ombined designs of the "Allied Powers," cy and Germany. (9.) Such designs to bring about for Germany the final supremacy in Western Europe; and for Turkey, the re-establishment of the Kalifhate, the union of Islam, and freedom from its present humiliating bondage. (10.) The final results to be the disappearance of the Eastern Question; and the securing for Germany in the East a preponderating influence founded on "*culture*" (German *savants* and Mahomedan *Mullahs* having long since come to the same conclusion, that Islamism is the best and only means of spreading European and "*culture*" in the Eastern world. "*Pan-Islamism*" to be thus established, to be connected with Germany by the closest intellectual and material relations.

To judge from the views expressed at Constantinople in political circles, from the articles in the Mahomedan newspapers, and from general Turkish public opinion, these proposals have been favourably received in Berlin, and a close alliance between Turkey and Germany may be accepted as a *fait accompli*. A proof of this may be found in the fact that Messrs. Tisseau and Novikoff, the French and Russian ambassadors, have been straining every nerve to get some reliable information as to the negotiations that have passed between the Sultan and Prince Bismarck. The defiant, unhesitating attitude lately adopted by the Turkish Government, also clearly points to a clear understanding with, and reliance on Germany. At very short intervals, circulars have been issued, curtailing the privileges of foreign consuls; the whole of the postal arrangements with Greece have been upset; the 61st article of the Berlin treaty with reference to Armenia has been loudly and officially ridiculed as a mischievous absurdity; the necessity for reforms in Anatolia, though admitted in a general way, is officially declared to have been made null and void by the officious interference of foreigners; and lastly, the official newspaper, the *Vakeet* loudly condemns any payment of interest upon the war indemnity due to Russia.

But to return to-the Berlin mission. The Sultan has laid himself out to return with interest, the civilities shown by the Emperor William, to the officers of the Berlin garrison, the Emperor William having sent a number of high officers to the Turkish mission; and the Sultan at once promptly expressed the hope that, under the rule of Germany, better days were in store for Turkey. Under pretence of preparing for a great banquet given them by the Emperor, the Turks were detained in Berlin, with the object, it is believed, of allowing the Sultan's private secretary to arrange more fully with Prince Bismarck the details of the treaty. It is well known, further, that by Prince Bismarck's advice the proposed mission to Rome was abandoned in favour of one to Vienna, as the Italian Chancellor held the neutrality of Italy assured, if that of Austria were secured.

Constantinople society quite goes with the Sultan, in its appreciation of the value of the German alliance. "Now," say most intelligent and influential Turks, "we shall deal with Germany, and shall have nothing to do with any one else." The officials in the confidence of the Sultan are only just beginning to appreciate his astonishment at the scope of his ambitious plans. A number of facts that they did not understand before, seem now perfectly clear. During the height of the excitement on the Greek question, the Sultan most resolutely opposed the despatch of Turkish ironclads to Tripoli and La Goletta, a measure most strongly urged by all his Cabinet. It now appears that his opposition was entirely due to the advice of the German Ambassador counselling the postponement to the spring of 1882, of any rupture with France. The Sultan was so convinced of the will and power of Germany to help him to revenge himself on France in due time, that he acted in very good part the unceremonious fashion in which Prince Bismarck treated the Ottoman protest against the French occupation of Tunis. The German influence, too, is credited with having had everything to do with inducing the Sultan to yield to the demands of Greece so tamely, when it was very well known that the Turkish army and fleet could at once have crushed Greece; and when it was very doubtful, indeed, whether any European power would have interfered on her behalf.

The Turko-German alliance is the key to the solution of the many questions which have arisen from the Treaty of Berlin. German diplomacy advises the Sultan to satisfy, as far as he can, the conditions demanded of him by that treaty so as to avoid all pretext for immediate foreign interference, whilst giving himself a claim to insist upon such provisions as may be favourable to the Porte. We know pretty well what Turkey wants. She wants alterations in her customs tariff, the limitation of the rights of foreigners, extension of taxation, the recovery of territory lost including Cyprus, the demolition of the North Danube fortresses, the abolition of foreign post-offices, the occupation of the Balkan passes, the closer dependence of Bulgaria on the Turkish Empire, and lastly, a revival of the Kaliphate and of her former power. All this she hopes for from the German alliance. Whilst promising all this to the Sultan, and demanding in return all the favourable conditions for Germany detailed above, Prince Bismarck knows well enough that German promises are German promises. Under his influence, public orders are issued by the Turkish Government for reforms in Asiatic Turkey in compliance with the sixty-first article of the Berlin treaty. But the secret orders to the provincial Governors are to leave everything in *statu quo*. The Ambassadors of the other Powers at Constantinople know this perfectly well; but they must accept apparent facts.

I must add that there are many Turkish statesmen who do not share or approve of the Sultan's ambitious schemes about Pan-Islamism and the Khaliphate; but under the present system of spies and informers, they keep their opinions wisely to themselves. All the time preparations for war are being vigorously carried on, and Mahomedan propaganda and intrigues in North Africa steadily increase. The Sultan's chief attention is now taken up with Egypt; and the newly appointed Governor of Turkish Arabia, Hadji Izet Pasha received orders to stay at Cairo on his way to his post; and I am informed that his dealings with the Khedive were in every way most favourable to the Sultan's views.

ATTACKED BY AN OCTOPUS.

DEPUTY SURGEON GENERAL SHORTT writes to the *Madras Mail* from Yercaud:—

"The following account (for which I am indebted to a friend residing at a sea-port,) will prove of interest to most of your readers. As I have the pleasure of knowing the writer well, I can vouch for its authenticity:—

"'As the night' was bright with a lovely moonlight, I walked on the pier, and the water looked so nice and calm, that I was tempted to bathe. I undressed, and went down the steps, and plunged in. I had not gone ten yards before a huge brute, like a spider covered with thick hair, and blessed with eight suckers fastened on to my arm. I tried to pull it off in the water, but found that the suckers had so fastened on me, that I could not release myself without tearing the flesh off. I swam ashore, and managed to take the animal off in pieces. I dressed, and had just got half way down the pier, when I found I was losing my head, and that I began to feel a frightful pain in all my bones. I got three policemen to carry me home. I was in the greatest agony conceivable. I felt as if melted lead was being poured through my bones. I shrieked, and got the men to rub my body with whisky, and without the slightest exaggeration, I drank half a bottle of raw whisky, off at once. A friend sent for the doctor, and then came to assist me. By this time I was rolling about in fearful agony. I felt my head going fast, and told my friend not to come too near as I was sure I was going mad. But the good fellow would not leave me, and in a few minutes I caught hold of him, and nearly squeezed the life out of him. The doctor arrived in time to save him. I then attacked the doctor, and went about the house smashing everything I came across, and screaming like a mad man. My friend and the doctor tripped me up, and tied me down on the bed. The doctor injected morphia into my arm four times before it took effect, and then it lasted only an hour, and I was as bad as ever. For nine days I was quite out of my head, and my friends did not know what to do for me, as they had never heard of anything of the sort before; at last after a deal of trouble they got a native doctor who was a priest. He said some prayers, rubbed me all over with a vegetable juice, and rolled me up in blankets, and next day I was all right, but extremely weak, not having eaten anything for nine days or more. No one knows what it was that so nearly killed me. The old priest won't open his mouth on the subject. He says:—'Go and thank God you are safe and don't ask questions. The doctor says it must have been a poisonous octopus, or one of those electric octopods one hears of in the American waters. He analysed the juice that was rubbed over me but cannot come to any conclusion, but has offered a reward to the fishermen for one of the brutes. I shudder when I think of it. I am weak still, and have not got over the morphia and chloral that was given me.'

"The above reads like fiction but here are some facts. The *octopus vulgaris*, or sea spider, is an ungainly looking animal with an oval-shaped circous body and long unequal arms, and two rows of suckers, and large eyes. They are solitary animals, frequenting rocky shores, and are extremely active and voracious. Baird in his Cyclopedia, says:—'They are sometimes exposed in the Indian markets for sale. They are difficult to capture, as they adhere so firmly to a rock, or stones, and by means of their long arms and suckers drag their bodies into narrow crevices from whence it is difficult to remove them. They also conceal themselves effectually by discharging their ink bags and discoloring the water around them so that they cannot be seen.' The exotic species are said to be very large, their arms measuring 2 feet in length, and from their great voracity, they even attack man, tearing away his flesh, and eating it. In the port of Messina they are said to occur in great numbers, and of large size. In Knight's Cyclopædia, there is the following interesting account:—'It was, probably, a species of Octopus that Mr. Beale encountered while searching for shells upon the rocks of the Bonin Islands. He was much astonished at seeing at his feet a most extraordinary looking animal crawling towards the surf, which it had only just left. It was creeping on its eight legs, which from their soft, and flexible nature, bent considerably under the weight of its body; so that it was lifted by the efforts of its tentacula only a small distance from the rocks. It appeared much alarmed at seeing him, and made every effort to escape. Mr. Beale endeavoured to stop it by pressing on one of its legs with his foot; but although he used considerable force for that purpose, its strength was so great that it several times liberated its member in spite of all the efforts he could employ on the wet and slippery rocks.' He then laid hold of one of the tentacles with his hand and held it firmly, so that the limb appeared as if it would be torn asunder by the united efforts of himself and the creature. He then gave it a powerful jerk, wishing to disengage it from the rocks to which it clung so powerfully by its suckers, but effectually resisted, but the moment after the apparently enraged creature lifted its head with its large projecting eyes, and loosing its hold of the rocks, suddenly sprang upon Mr. Beale's arm which he had previously bared to the shoulder for the purpose of thrusting into the rocks after shells, and clung with its suckers to it with great power, endeavouring to get its beaks, which Mr. Beale could now see, between the roots of its arms in the position who eats Mr. Beale, declares that a sensation of horror pervaded his whole frame when he found that this monstrous animal had fixed itself firmly on his arm. He described its cold, slimy, grasp, as extremely sickening, and he loudly called to the Captain, who was also searching for shells at some distance to come and release him from his disgusting assailant. The Captain quickly came, and taking Mr. Beale down to the boat, during which time the latter was employed in keeping the beak of the cuttle away from his hand, quickly released him by destroying his tormentor with a clasp knife when he disengaged it by portions at a time. Mr. Beale states that this Cephalopod must have measured across its expanded arms about four feet, which the body was not larger than a large crushed hand". After this description the apparent fiction vanishes from my friend's account. It is a strange coincidence, that shortly after the receipt of the above letter I accidentally came across a splendid specimen of the *octopus vulgaris*, or eight-armed cuttle, from a friend, which was taken from the Pulicat Lake, and which being kindly given to me, I pass on according to the Rev. Mr. Beale's request, it may be seen by those who feel interested in the subject. I hope the above account may prove a warning to those who are fond of bathing in the sea at night, and to those who resort to the Pulicat Lake during the season that such animals exist in those waters."

THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOV. 12.

As the question of the reorganization of the Native Army in India is under the consideration of the Home Government, it may be of interest that I should state briefly what were the proposals in the matter of the Commission which sat at Simla some time since. It recommended that the armies of India should be placed under one supreme authority, that the Commander-in-Chief should not be employed in regimental inspection, and that the relative position between him and the Government of India should be similar to that which exists between the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief in England. It was advised that the armies of India should be divided into four distinct bodies, to be called armies or corps. The Bengal Army Corps should, it was said, comprise Assam, Bengal proper, Oude, and the North-West Provinces; that of the Punjab, the Punjab proper, the Trans-Indus Frontier, and the detached posts; that of Bombay, the Central Provinces, Scinde, Rajpootana, a portion of Central India, and our advanced posts beyond the Bolan; that of Madras, Burmah, Seconderabad, and Belgaum. Each army corps was to be organized as a complete command, and the administration of military affairs to be decentralized. With regard to the Punjab Army Corps, it was recommended that the Punjab Frontier Force should be constituted as part of the regular army, but that its construction should not be altered.

Though no reduction was advised in the numbers of the rank and file of the native Army, yet it was proposed that the number of regiments should be reduced, and that a corresponding increase in the strength of those that remained should be effected. Thus 30 regiments of the Bengal Army were proposed to reduce to 24, to consist of 912 natives of all ranks, in eight companies; the 31 regiments of the Punjab to be similarly reduced to 27, the 30 regiments of Madras to 25, and the 18 of Bombay to 15. For the cavalry it was proposed that there should be six native regiments in Bengal, 13 in the Punjab, two in Madras, and six in Bombay. These should all consist of four squadrons and 609 natives of all ranks. With regard to the recruiting, it was recommended that each battalion should have a fixed depot near its recruiting ground, and that each army corps should be recruited within its territories. For the Punjab Army taking Mr. Beale down to the boat, during which time the latter was employed in keeping the beak of the cuttle away from his hand, quickly released him by destroying his tormentor with a clasp knife when he disengaged it by portions at a time. Mr. Beale states that this Cephalopod must have measured across its expanded arms about four feet, which the body was not larger than a large crushed hand". After this description the apparent fiction vanishes from my friend's account. It is a strange coincidence, that shortly after the receipt of the above letter I accidentally came across a splendid specimen of the *octopus vulgaris*, or eight-armed cuttle, from a friend, which was taken from the Pulicat Lake, and which being kindly given to me, I pass on according to the Rev. Mr. Beale's request, it may be seen by those who feel interested in the subject. I hope the above account may prove a warning to those who are fond of bathing in the sea at night, and to those who resort to the Pulicat Lake during the season that such animals exist in those waters."

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Though no reduction was advised in the numbers of the rank and file of the native Army, yet it was proposed that the number of regiments should be reduced, and that a corresponding increase in the strength of those that remained should be effected. Thus 30 regiments of the Bengal Army were proposed to reduce to 24, to consist of 912 natives of all ranks, in eight companies; the 31 regiments of the Punjab to be similarly reduced to 27, the 30 regiments of Madras to 25, and the 18 of Bombay to 15. For the cavalry it was proposed that there should be six native regiments in Bengal, 13 in the Punjab, two in Madras, and six in Bombay. These should all consist of four squadrons and 609 natives of all ranks. With regard to the recruiting, it was recommended that each battalion should have a fixed depot near its recruiting ground, and that each army corps should be recruited within its territories. For the Punjab Army Corps, however, a rather different rule was proposed. All this she hopes for from the German alliance. Whilst promising all this to the Sultan, and demanding in return all the favourable conditions for Germany detailed above, Prince Bismarck knows well enough that German promises are German promises. Under his influence, public orders are issued by the Turkish Government for reforms in Asiatic Turkey in compliance with the sixty-first article of the Berlin treaty. But the secret orders to the provincial Governors are to leave everything in *statu quo*. The Ambassadors of the other Powers at Constantinople know this perfectly well; but they must accept apparent facts.

I must add that there are many Turkish statesmen who do not share or approve of the Sultan's ambitious schemes about Pan-Islamism and the Khaliphate; but under the present system of spies and informers, they keep their opinions wisely to themselves. All the time preparations for war are being vigorously carried on, and Mahomedan propaganda and intrigues in North Africa steadily increase. The Sultan's chief attention is now taken up with Egypt; and the newly appointed Governor of Turkish Arabia, Hadji Izet Pasha received orders to stay at Cairo on his way to his post; and I am informed that his dealings with the Khedive were in every way most favourable to the Sultan's views.

THE ZANZIBAR SLAVE TRADE.

PUBLIC attention has been attracted by the late sad death of Captain Brownrigg to the subject of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, and to the efforts made by the country to suppress it. Most people, perhaps, have been surprised to learn that a large slave trade still exists all along the coast. The main routes of the trade which cross the sea are, in the south, to Madagascar and the Comoro Islands, from the Portuguese possessions opposite to them; in the north to Arabia, usually across the Red Sea; and in the centre to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, from the mainland opposite.

England endeavours to suppress the traffic by all these routes, but the most energetic and continuous efforts are made against the trade to Zanzibar and Pemba. A man-of-war is stationed in the harbour of Zanzibar as a depot for a squadron of boats, kept constantly cruising in the neighbouring waters to board and examine all vessels which can be suspected of carrying slaves. The writer has recently returned from two years of this service on board the London, commanded by the late Captain Brownrigg, and considers that a short account of the trade and of the work of our sailors may at the present time be of interest.

These islands the Arab Sultan of Zanzibar, whose name is Barghash, the son of Seyyid, in the year 1873 consented to sign a treaty by which he engaged to forbid the transport of slaves by sea, and to close all the slave markets throughout his dominions, and to allow us to search vessels sailing under his colours if proved to be engaged in the slave trade. Since then he has loyally kept his engagements and has shown his good will by his readiness to carry out suggestions made by Sir John Kirk, the British Consul-General, of which the most important has been to forbid the transport of slaves by land, thus making the traffic which feeds the trade by sea illegal and contraband. Since then the trade has enormously decreased, and from being a large and openly conducted traffic it has now shrunk into mere smuggling for the supply of Zanzibar and Pemba, the only export trade that now exists being to Madagascar. Slaves are mainly required in Pemba to cultivate the above-mentioned clove plantations, and also to fill the harems of the Arab landowners. Slaves are only needed for domestic work in Zanzibar itself, the few plantations at present there are there no clove plantations in bearing. The main trape is, therefore, with Pemba, which is supplied with slaves for these purposes from the mainland of Africa, either direct or via Zanzibar. Slaves are brought down from the interior country between the lakes and the coast, a district measuring from west to east from 200 to 500 miles, and from north to south about 700 miles.

Some slaves are in the first case stolen by Arab or half-breed slave-dealers, either by stratagem or by force. Some, again, are sold by their own tribe as punishment for offences committed against the community, but I believe that by far the greater part are captured in inter-tribal wars, which no doubt are generally waged for the sole purpose of taking prisoners, in exchange for which cloth can be got from the slave-dealers. The slaves are then brought in gangs to the coast port, from which they are to be shipped to Zanzibar and Pemba. When a slave is brought down from the interior of Africa he is usually the property of the headman of his tribe and no Swahili, which is the trade language of Zanzibar and the coast ports; when in this state he is called a "raw slave. This name is not beautiful, but, unhappily, it cannot be called inappropriate, because after the long march from his own country in a chain gang the slave is terribly emaciated by hunger and generally suffering from some form of skin disease. In children and in mothers with young children the effects of the march are most marked.

There are four ways in which the watch kept by our boats and by the soldiers of the Sultan is evaded, and by which slaves are brought into Zanzibar and Pemba:—1. A great number of slaves are shipped in a dhow as its cargo. 2. A cargo of slaves is shipped in a dhow flying a French flag. 3. The slaves are shipped singly or in pairs in small dhows and canoes. 4. The siege method pursued by the late Captain Brownrigg, and nowadays that a short account of the trade and of the work of our sailors may at the present time be of interest.

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The arms are taken from the slave-dealers and Arabs, and the slaves are fed and given water. These poor creatures are always hungry and generally ill-favoured. The dhow is taken to a safe place in Pemba and put in charge of a prize crew of two men, while the slaves and dealers are all taken on board the boat for passage to Zanzibar. The packing cannot be helped. The writer has on one occasion sailed a distance of 80 miles in a 36-foot launch with 51 souls. From having light winds this took over two days. Since many of the slaves were half-starved and all were very dirty, it may be readily supposed that he did not regret his arrival.

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AMONG THE FASHIONS.

THE union of brown with black in costume is rarely felicitious, and should be carefully avoided by all who do not possess an exceptional appreciation of colour. The few who do, may occasionally succeed in so subtly combining the two colours as to produce harmony from an otherwise discordant conjunction. The following winter walking dress is an instance of signal success. The dress is entirely concealed under a long coat of golden-brown silk Orenda, of the shade known as "Nut," the silk being a dark chocolate-brown. This coat is edged with dark brown fur, the highest lights in which are as dark as the deeper shade of brown in the brown fur, the fur is nearly black. A deep-pointed collar of similar fur brings the dark brown as high as the neck, so that the black velvet toque which forms the head-gear in no way jars with the general effect. The gloves and boots of toilette were less skilfully arranged. The fur bag-muff and dark brown Suede gloves all come into the scheme of colour. The sleeves of the coat are wide, the pleats being lined with amber satin mervelleux. A knot of amber ribbons at the back of the toque, on the muff, are like a recurrent refrain in this poetic combination of black and brown. One might say of it that only a peacemaker could thus grace-fully reconcile naughty opposites.

The question of texture affects that of colour more than the inexperienced might be inclined to imagine. If, for instance, the black toque in the toilette just noted had been of velvet, the whole effect which the result would have been far from happy. Different materials in the same colour have the effect of different shades, however closely they may be matched. For the dress, for example, the fulfilth darkest, velvet next, chenille and plush coming after, then satin, jet, silk, cashmere, and cloth. The happiest combinations are to be obtained from the skilful mingling of two or three of these. Were they all to belong to the same fone of colour, these excellent results would be lost. In a black velvet skirt, with straight black cashmere tunic and black velvet bodice, the elements of a charming costume are to be found. A trimming fringe of chenilli and jet to the tunic, headed by a four-inch band of black fur; place a similar trimming round the edges of the basque bodice and an eight-inch band of fur above the ruche or flounce with which the skirt may be weighted, and the result is timid which deprives black of nearly all its sombreness. There are people, however, who call this mourning.

The panels recently introduced, or revived, as furnishings for the skirts of dress, are by no means felicitous when made too wide. Their width should be proportioned to the height of the wearer. A woman of 5 ft. 2 in. should not wear a panel measuring more than 7 inches across at its widest. The apparent width can be reduced by embroidery, braiding, or appliqué.

A dress of the new gold-interlaced fabric could have velvet panels, bordered or braided in gold or velvet leaves applied in a darker tint, outlined and veined with gold thread. The new material alluded to is an inexpensive novelty manufactured in all the dark colours now so universally adopted for winter wear—but when the dresses of gold threads are not obtruded, only suggested, with then effect of perceptibly relieving the darkness of the brown, black, navy-green, red, or mixtures of these, colours in which fabrics are usually made. Another novelty is a daily paper recently found fault with the ladies of England for "trailing their skirts of costly stuffs through the mire of the streets." Short skirts have long since removed this reproach from fashionably dressed women, some of whom are inclined to rush a boatswain. The boats which have no officers into the other extreme, and show too many inches are, of course, under the charge of their coxswains, of the boat. The dress ladies who, in the street, wear skirts long enough to drag on the ground belong to the charwoman class, with whom this uncleanly custom has for years been an established mode. It is scarcely fair to charge gentlewomen with a fault they have long abandoned, if, indeed, a true gentlewoman ever committed it, which is open to doubt.

Caps for matronly heads have taken a new departure, the newest being composed of flowers with only the merest foundation of filmy lace. Theatre-goers will be glad when this fashion entirely supersedes the high erections of muslin, lisse, or tulle which make every movement of the wearers an irritation and an injury to the unlucky stallholders who sit behind them, by intercepting the view of the stage.—*Truth.*

MR. MOREWOOD AND HIS BROTHERS.

THE magistrates at Alfreton fixed Jan. 2nd, for the hearing of the case in which Mr. Charles Rowland Palmer Morewood, of Alfreton Hall, charged his four brothers—William Louis, George Herbert, Alfred, and Ernest Augustus Palmer Morewood—with having assaulted him. The magistrates present were Mr. G. S. Hall, Mr. T. H. Oakes, and Mr. Fitzherbert Wright. Captain Parry, chief constable of Derbyshire, was also present. Mr. Horace Smith, barrister, had been retained on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. J. E. Barker, Sheffield, barrister, for the defence. The circumstances of the case are of so extraordinary a character that the had excited the greatest interest in the neighbourhood. It would appear that when the late Mr. Morchood died he left 20,000*l.* to his five sons, and 10,000*l.* to his four daughters. The latter and the younger son having received their portion, it was deemed advisable to throw the matter into Chancery. The other sons have only received part of their money, and this has caused much unpleasantness. The case for the prosecution is that on Christmas night, after the mother had left the hall, the four defendants accompanied their brother into the library, and, having locked the door, they insisted on his signing a document, which it was understood would be to their advantage. He refused, and it is alleged that they then stripped the prosecutor, and very grievously assaulted him, so much so that he has since been under medical treatment. The four brothers were arrested under warrants, and having been locked up one night, were liberated on bail—each in 500*l.*, and one surety in the same; and the case was fixed for hearing on the 2nd. January, and when the court had assembled, Mr. Horace Smith, addressing the bench, asked that the defendants might be called, a request in which Mr. Barker joined. The defendants were called, but did not appear. Mr. Barker then said he had had a consultation with the solicit or, who instructed him in the presence of the defendants, and it was arranged that he should appear that morning for them, and that he should then receive final instructions. He had been informed that the defendants had not been seen in the town that morning, and he should not be surprised if they did not appear. Mr. Smith thereupon applied for warrants for the apprehension of the defendants, and requested that the chief-constable might be asked to execute them immediately. The magistrates did not think that in a case in the ordinary way, and issue warrants for the apprehension of the defendants they failing to surrender to their bail. The recognisance of the defendants must be estreated. Had it been a case had proceeded, probably the defendants would have been committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions, at Derby, on Wednesday next, on a more serious charge than one of common assault. It is rumoured that the four brothers have left England—two for Spain and two for America.

THE JOINT NOTE OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE TO THE KHEDIVE

WE (*Egyptian Gazette*, January 11th) now publish a translation of the Joint Note presented by the Representatives of Great Britain and France, on Sunday last, to H. H. the Khedive. The importance of this Note will be apparent to all and, we hope, that when its purport is thoroughly appreciated, it will produce the effect which the two Governments had in contemplation when they instructed their Representatives to present it. As usual idle rumours are not wanting. One is to the effect that the Note was presented in consequence of the Khedive having asked Sir Edward Malet for the aid of English troops. We are always hungry and generally ill-favoured. The dhow is taken to a safe place in Pemba and put in charge of a prize crew of two men, while the slaves and dealers are all taken on board the boat for passage to Zanzibar. The packing cannot be helped. The writer has on one occasion sailed a distance of 80 miles in a 36-foot launch with 51 souls. From having light winds this took over two days. Since many of the slaves were half-starved and all were very dirty, it may be readily supposed that he did not regret his arrival.

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THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Will you allow me to point out to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that its incessant importunity in the matter of the Indian cotton duties is likely to lead to an agitation in India, which would not only be deplorable in itself, but be certain to injure those interests which the Chamber most desires to serve? The *Bombay Gazette* of today contains an article from the native press paper, which advises the people of India to combine for the purpose of retaliating on the English manufacturers, by adopting measures for discouraging the use of English goods in India. Dr. Forbes Watson has doubted that such an agitation would considerably affect the sale of English cottons, and stimulate Indian manufactures in the highest degree. Under such circumstances it would surely be most prudent for our manufacturers to rest satisfied with the assurances they have repeatedly received as to the certain abolition of those duties whenever the Indian finances can afford the sacrifice.—Obediently Yours,

ROBERT H. ELLIOT.

Byculla Club, Bombay, Dec. 12.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet brush, produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florline, being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Prepared by the Proprietors of Cremonia and Perfumes of Highland Flora, Soicd. Sold wholesale by The Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

I SHALL rejoice when this great work is accomplished. That England should not yet be united to the Continent is a disgrace to the enterprise of the nation. The Tunnel project was first started in 1868 by an Anglo-French Committee, with Lord Richard Grosvenor and M. Michel Chevalier at its head. It was shelved during the Anglo-German war, but in 1875, an Act passed through Parliament authorising a tunnel to be made from St. Margaret's Bay, whilst at the same time authority was given to a French Company to make a tunnel from France. The two were to meet in mid-channel, and a provisional treaty was signed by English and French Commissioners, regulating all international matters in regard to the tunnel. The English Hill lapsed through efflux of time, but its promoters have given notice of an identical one, which will be submitted to Parliament next session. The Act of 1875 was exhaustively considered by the Board of Trade and by the Foreign Office, and it was only after the most extensive consideration that Government gave its assent to the project. I perceive that the old Jingo spirit is not yet dead, and that military critics still wag their pens about the possible dangers of invasion that would follow the completion of the tunnel. Of course, it would be necessary that the point of departure should be protected by the fortifications of Dover. It is not likely that an army will collect in the Pas de Calais, and that it will, as a poppy thought, march through the tunnel and take possession of the English end; still, it unquestionably is necessary that this end should either be fortified at a heavy cost, or that it should be where there are already fortifications. In the event of a war with France, the tunnel would be destroyed to an extent that would render it impossible to repair it within a couple of years. This would be easy. A correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* objects to the scheme on two grounds: 1. That it would cause the business life of Dover and Folkestone to dry up. This may be dismissed without comment. 2. That the project would not pay. This, it seems to me, concerns the shareholders. But let us take the figures of this correspondent. He assumes that the cost would be £343,000 per mile, or, taking the distance at twenty-two miles, £7,654,000, let us call it £8,000,000

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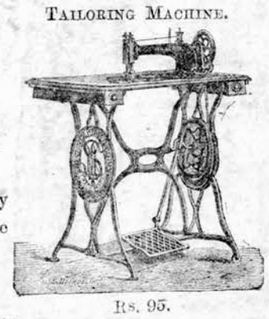

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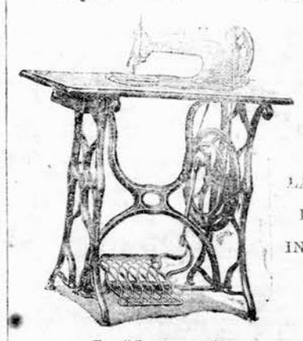

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